FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT MEETS USSR AMBASSADOR IN LEBANON

NC141710 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Today at noon Brother Abu 'Ammar met with the USSR ambassador in Lebanon, Aleksandr Soldatov, who handed Abu 'Ammar an important message from the Soviet leaders which deals with the current international and local situation.

The VOP correspondent has learned that in his turn, Brother Abu 'Ammar, has sent a message to the Soviet leadership related to the Jerusalem issue and the UN Security Council debates on this topic as well as the Israeli and separatist military esclations in southern Lebanon.

Those who attended the meeting on the Palestinian side were Central Committee of the Fatah movement and General Command of the Al-'Asifah forces member Brother Abu Jihad and Central Committee of the Fatah movement member Brother Hani al-Hasan.

ARAB LEADERS ARRIVE IN CASABLANCA FOR JERUSALEM MEETING

Yasir 'Arafat

LD162205 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 16 Aug (MAP)--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today arrived at the Muhammad V International Airport in Casablanca to attend the meetings of the Jerusalem Committee to be held under the chairmanship of his majesty King Hassan II.

In a statement the Palestinian leader said that the Palestinian leadership decided that it should be represented at the highest level at these meetings so as to share with the Moroccan king the grave responsibility of confronting the Zionist decision with all the measures and steps that this decision deserves.

Habib Chatti

LD152144 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, arrived this afternoon at Muhammad V airport, Casablanca. Mr Chatti, who is accompanied by members of the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference, has come to take part in the emergency meeting of the Jerusalem Committee called by H.M. King Hassan II, may God make him triumph.

In a statement to newsmen Mr Chatti said:

[Begin Chatti recording] In 1979 Zionist criminals dared to set fire to the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The situation today is as grave as it was at that time. At that time they tried to burn down the Al-Aqsa mosque, and today they are trying to annex the whole of Jerusalem. This requires us to be vigilant, alert, and to examine other means of liberating Jerusalem.

We must draw the conclusion from the last 10 years, look into other means, and define a new strategy for standing up to the Israeli defiance. We believe that Israel is, for the time being, taking advantage of the present circumstances. The present circumstances can be changed because they are based neither on right nor on law. Consequently, we are dutybound to change the present circumstances; and if we change the present circumstances, then we will be able to change many things, and to put the question of Jerusalem on the path which will lead us to victory. [end recording]

Mr Habib Chatti was welcomed by Mr Abderraaman Baddou, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Chatti Meeting With Hassan

LD161412 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Final preparations are being made at Casablanca Palace for the opening of a new session of the Jerusalem Committee. His Majesty King Hassan II received this morning Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, in Casablanca. The meeting was attended by the Foreign Minister Boucetta, and his majesty's advisers Guedira and Awwad. We have learned that the opening session of the Jerusalem Committee, scheduled for this afternoon, has been postponed until tomorrow. The time of the opening of the session under the chairmanship of his majesty will be announced later. We have learned that some delegations have prepared working papers to be submitted for discussion during the session, including those of Morocco, Jordan and the PLO. A smaller committee is expected to be formed to draft the resolutions to be issued by this session hold at the request of Yasir 'Arafat following the Israeli Knesset decision to annex Jerusalem and consider it an eternal capital of the Zionist entity. The majority of delegations have arrived in Casablanca and the rest are expected this afternoon. The radio is to broadcast live the opening session and the time will be announced later.

Syrian Minister of State

LD151408 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Casablanca, 15 Aug (MAP)--Mr Faruq al-Shar', Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Morocco late yesterday evening at the head of a delegation to attend the extraordinary meeting of the Jerusalem Committee to be held in Casablanca starting on 16 August with King Hassan II as chairman. In a statement to the press Mr Faruq al-Shar' expressed his hope that the meeting would achieve positive results of a kind that would correspond to the aspirations of the Arab and Muslim peoples. The leader of the Syrian delegation emphasized "the gravity of the current phase in which the Zionist enemy is stepping up its acts of aggression and annexation and attacks on the historical values of the Arab and Islamic peoples."

"We are firmly convinced that this committee will be able to take the measures needed to put a stop to the acts of the Zionist aggressors and neutralize all the undercover foreign forces backing the Zionist enemy," Mr Faruq al-Shar' concluded.

Guinean Foreign Minister

LD161911 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Casablanca, 16 Aug (MAP)--The minister of foreign affairs of Guinea, Abdoulaye Toure, arrived in Casablanca yesterday to lead his country's delegation at the extraordinary meeting of the Jerusalem Committee which begins today in Morocco's economic capital. Abdoulaye Toure told the press that "the challenge by Israel to the world's conscience must not be seen as a trivial occurrence but as a fact of historic significance, a fact which if it not understood by the whole of the international community is likely become a great impediment to the evolution and equilibrium of the world." "For this reason," he said, "we respond very favorably to the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II and all the committee's members to find the best solution, the one that will allow the whole of the Islamic community, and the international community to take up this challenge."

BAHRAIN

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS SAUDI CALL FOR JIHAD

JN171205 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1150 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Manama, 17 Aug (GNA)--Bahrain has officially expressed support for the Saudi initiative, announced by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, concerning the call for jihad for the liberation of holy Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories.

This support came during a regular sessionof the Bahraini Cabinet today under Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah. The cabinet reviewed the dimensions of the recent Zionist campaign, the provocations the Arab and Islamic nations are facing and Israel's proclamation of Jerusalem as its eternal capital.

The cabinet stressed Bahrain's readiness to adopt any stand that will serve the Arab cause and on which Arabs and Muslims agree.

KUWAIT

DEFENSE MINISTER SUPPORTS SAUDI CALL FOR JIHAD

LD171224 Kuwait KUNA in English 1042 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Aug (KUNA)--Kuwait Sunday declared its full support for Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's call for a jihad to liberate the occupied Arab land and Jerusalem.

Defense Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim said collective Arab work, closing of ranks and unity are the basis of Arab strength no matter how strong the power of the enemies.

Shaykh as-Salim, whose statements were published by AL-QABAS and AR-RA'Y AL-AMM also said Kuwait believes Fahd's declaration was necessary especially at present when Arab and Islamic agreement was needed.

Meanwhile, Shaykh as-Salim called on all Arab and Islamic countries to close their ranks and to use their potential for liberating the Arab lands from Zionist occupation.

"We cherish all Arab countries whether they are Palestine, Jerusale, Golan or any other part of the Arab work, and we believe that holy Jihad is the best way for liberating all our lands," the defense minister said.

The minister reiterated that the cabinet will discuss in its session Sunday the Saudi declaration and the Arab political situation in general.

QATAR

STATEMENT STRESSES SUPPORT FOR SAUDI CALL FOR JIHAD

JN171837 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1806 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Doha, 17 Aug (GNA)--The State of Qatar has stressed its absolute support for the call by His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, for a holy jihad to liberate the city of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories from the Zionist enemy.

This came in a statement issued here today by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs.

The statement stressed that the call is the decisive and sole reply to Israel and that it is the best means by which the Arab and Islamic nation can continue the struggle and put an end to the Israeli aggression against Arab rights.

The State of Qatar expressed the conviction that His Highness Prince Fahd's call for holy jihad is the best way, which must be adopted on the Arab and Islamic levels to free the holy places and to restore Arab rights, which the Israeli enemy insists on continuously violating, in contravention of legal principles, moral and religious ethics and human principles. The Israeli enemy is thus challenging in an unprecedented manner the will of the world community.

In conclusion, the State of Qatar expressed its faith in the need for solidarity and in joint constructive efforts in serving the causes of the one nation.

SAUDI ARABIA

INFORMATION MINISTER REAFFIRMS STANCE ON JERUSALEM

LD172200 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1926 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Riyadh--Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has reaffirmed that His Royal Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has dotted the i's and crossed the t's with regard to the Palestinian question and outlined the features of the Kingdom's policy in this regard, courageously, very clearly and in a manner which cannot be misinterpreted by any side. This is because it is a clearly defined stance, as are other stances of the Kingdom, which are not adopted without prior thought; they are based on study, awareness and responsibility.

In a statement to Saudi radio and television tonight his excellency the information minister talked about the reason behind this stance and what will happen in the future with regard to the Kingdom's stance in this respect. He said: We are a nation which has always called for a just peace. At all international gatherings and organizations the Kingdom has always called for just peace which gives the Palestinians their right to self-determination and to the establishment of a state--the independent state of Palestine--the return of the occupied Arab territories to what they used to be, and the return of holy Jerusalem to its previous status.

Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said that these have always been the Kingdom's stances, and that we have always tried to call for just peace at all international gatherings. He pointed out that the Kingdom has always thrown its weight behind a just peace. He reaffirmed that we have always tried with regard to all matters to be clear because we adopt clear stances and work openly; we believe in the Kingdom's clear policy. He said that the Kingdom tries by every means to make the world avoid the catastrophes of any economic or financial shakeups or any conflict or conflicts in order to expel the shadows of war from the region. His excellency condemned the behavior of the Zionist enemy, saying that regrettably this enemy continued his arrogance and declared Jerusalem as the capital city of Israel, thus offending the feelings of Muslims throughout the world, the feelings of the Arabs whose rights have been violated, and the international conscience which is very carefully observing this situation, realizing that the Israeli arrogance will continue but not to this extent whereby all rights are being violated. He added that for this reason the Kingdom adopted this stance which was courageously declared by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd and which provoked a very wide reaction throughout the world; this is because we are a state which does not adopt its stances haphazardly but from its sense of responsibility.

His Excellency Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani pointed out that His Highness Prince Fahd was very clear when he called for the unity of the Arab house. He said that this stance is one of the Kingdom's stances: We have always called for the unity of the Arab ranks.

We would like to point out very clearly that the enemy can only infiltrate and realize his aims if the Arabs are disunited and if he can divide the Arab ranks. His excellency pointed out that his royal highness the crown prince and deputy prime minister very clearly said that the road begins with the unity of this nation. We are a nation which believes that it is sacrificing everything for the sake of its beliefs, convictions and principles; it will not for one moment cease firmly believing in these principles.

The information minister stated that we adhere to our policy and we adopt our stances following study and with awareness; but we never compromise on a principle, nor do we ever break a promise.

He explained that Prince Fahd's statement is a promise which his highness made on behalf of the country and by direction of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on 'Id al-Fitr. This is the Kingdom's stance which, God willing, will not alter or change.

His highness added: We have been patient; we have made every possible contribution; we have done our utmost and we have exerted our diplomatic efforts in all directions. We have also tried to appeal to the world's awareness to support the Palestinian cause. We, thanks be to God, have succeeded; the world has supported and its awareness was somehow aroused.

He added: Today we are dealing with a basic issue, and it was necessary to adopt a frank and clear stance. This was the attitude which His Highness Prince Fahd declared on behalf of the Kingdom.

His excellency the information minister said that his royal highness the crown prince has dotted the i's and crossed the t's and outlined the features of this policy which we all, government and people, adopt because it is the responsibility of this nation and because it is a belief which we defend and a principle we are committed to and a responsibility we have proudly shouldered and defended.

He reaffirmed that we will continue with this policy because we are a nation committed to its stance which it clearly declares.

Finally his excellency expressed his wishes for success so that we may always be a strong part of these Arab ranks whose word will be united, God willing, and so that holy Jerusalem will be returned to what it used to be.

UAE

SHAYKH ZAYID CALLS FOR ARAB WAR AGAINST ISRAEL

LL180900 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0719 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 18 Aug (KUNA)--Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, ruler of the United Arab Emirates, has called for waging an Arab Islamic war as the only way to liberate Jerusalem and other occupied Arab territory, even if the United States were to enter such a war on the Israeli side against the Arabs. It is essential, however, that solidarity be restored among the Arabs states, and a unified command be set up to direct such a war.

Shaykh Zayid rejected American attempts to put the oil-rich gulf under U.S. tutelage, describing such attempts as aggression and not protection.

Shaykh Zayid's remarks were made in a press interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, by special arrangement with AL-WAHDAH, which is published in Abu Dhabi. Sahykh Zayid proposed an Islamic conference to discuss the problem of occupied Jerusalem since its annexation by Israel at the end of last month. He said he does not believe that an Arab boycott of states who recognize the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem is enough.

He said: Boycotting those who recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the enemy is not enough.... If we boycott them they will take refuge with others who have dealings with the Arabs.

In reply to a question about the means of pressure which Arabs and Muslims can apply with regard to Jerusalem, the UAE ruler said: War is the only means, if Muslims are men who will fight the enemy. He added that the Arab world lacks nothing.... It has all the potential and everything required for war; in addition, the Israelis are not well equipped he said.

In reply to a question about the possibility of American intervention on the side of Israel in such a war, he said: Let us make war....There is no other way....Either we will win our rights, God willing, or we will be defeated. He said that the Arabs are not weak.... Their weakness lies in their disunity.... If they were united they would be the strongest nation in the world....

Shaykh Zayid said that if the Arabs were to unite no nation would fight them, not even America, the West or the Eastern bloc. He called for an Arab conference in order to achieve solidarity among the Arab states, and asserted that if we achieve such solidarity we will be able to fight a war, achieve peace, or do anything else. He said that the proposed conference would have to set up a unified Arab command and place all power in the hands of one leader.

Shaykh Zayid was asked about the fears on the part of America and other Western countries for the security of the gulf following the Islamic revolution in Iran and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. He said: No one in the gulf is aware of fear for the security of the gulf on the part of any interested state, be it Western or Eastern. At the same time, it is the duty of the gulf as a whole to benefit from what is being said and to be prepared for any aggression.

In reply to a question about those officials in some gulf states who believe that the United States is the sole protector of the gulf, and that it should therefore be provided with military facilities, Shaykh Zayid wondered who agreed to American protection or asked for it.

He added: If you protect me without my asking you to do so, you are an aggressor.... This is not protection; it is aggression. [passage indistinct]

YAR

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUPPORTS SAUDI CALL FOR JIHAD

JN171453 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] An official Foreign Ministry source has made the following statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY:

The Yemen Arab Republic, affirming its previous stands on Zionism's defiance and arrogance, represented by the continuous annexation of Arab territory and expansion at the expense of the Arab people in the occupied territory, also stresses its support for the frank and clear call by the Saudi crown prince and first deputy prime minister for holy war and for the use of all available resources in liberating holy Jerusalem and all of the occupied Arab territories.

We firmly believe that the way to achieve this is through a revival of Arab solidarity and through serious work on the path of struggle, in preparation for a pooling of resources and their distribution among each country in accordance with its ability.

AS-SADAT PROPOSES MIDEAST SUMMIT IN SECOND LETTER TO BEGIN

NC151650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has proposed to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin the convening of a summit conference in an attempt to uproot the differences which have existed for a long time between the two countries before they become worse.

In his second message to Begin, President as-Sadat said that it was not possible to impose our problem on President Carter at this time in view of the other preoccupations he is facing.

He added that what we must do as a recognition from us of President Carter's big contribution to the peace issue is to appreciate his stand and convene the conference when his preoccupations are over.

In his second message to Begin, President as-Sadat explained that the formula agreed on at Camp David in connection with the Palestinian issue did not constitute a final solution on the basis that all the sides at Camp David did not [have the power] to impose a solution on the Palestinian people.

In connection with the question of Jerusalem, President as-Sadat pointed out that the Camp David charter was concerned with and dealt with the question of Jerusalem. He affirmed that the subject of Jerusalem was prominent and important in all the discussions that took place at Camp David.

Moreover, President as-Sadat referred to the fact that the first part of the Camp David framework had stipulated the establishment of a transitional government in the West Bank and Gaza. He said that a settlement in the West Bank includes Jerusalem under any geographical or political criteria and that this was a matter on which world unanimity has been reached because not one single state has recognized Israel's annexation of Jerusalem.

Regarding the subject of the settlements, President as-Sadat explained in his message that the world community had rejected the settlements policy followed by the Israeli Government and that most of Israel's traditional supporters have participated with others in criticizing this policy. These included the Jewish communities everywhere.

President as-Sadat expressed regret over Begin's statement in his message that not a single settlement of the settlements that have been established in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights will be removed. He said that we must avoid making such statements under any conditions.

In his message, President as-Sadat revealed the nature of his proposal on supplying Israel with water. He said, directing his words to Begin: "We have gone to the extent of offering you the artery of life, the waters of the Nile," if we succeeded in reaching a solution to the problems of Jerusalem and the settlements. No one else could have done this for the sake of a comprehensive solution.

The text of President Anwar as-Sadat's second message to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin reads:

Dear Prime Minister Begin,

I thank you for your letter dated 4 August. I am pleased to learn that you have fully recovered and that you are able to assume your responsibilities.

I am also pleased to learn that you have repeated anew your commitment to working for achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. This commitment, which is a joint matter between us, constitutes the very foundation of the peace process which began with my trip to Jerusalem and which was strengthened by our joint efforts thereafter. However, you would certainly agree with me that, for this commitment to be meaningful, it should not stop at the verbal assertion, rather, it must be reflected in the actual behavior of the parties concerned.

You spoke, in your message, about the need for a dialogue between us on the essential issues under consideration and I agree on this; but we must first agree, and before anything else, that a real dialogue entails a genuine exchange of views for the purpose of reaching agreement. If any party raises certain substantive points, these points must be studied carefully and given the necessary attention by the other part in a spirit of mutual understanding and with an effort toward achieving success. Furthermore, the parties concerned must refrain from arguments aimed at escalating the difference and creating an unjustified rift. The basic factor should be a search for truth and the common interest.

Allow me to discuss with you another secondary point before I come to the main points of the subject. It is that a number of Israeli officials have been publicly stating on various occasions or in private meetings that Israel considers that all issues are negotiable and that it would be ready to discuss them. For example: I know that you have mentioned to former British Prime Minister Callaghan that you considered everything negotiable except one thing, namely, the destruction of Israel. This is a healthy and sound attitude.

But let us first agree on the meaning of the term "negotiable". In my estimation the meaning of this term goes beyond the formal or procedural scope which is merely achieved when the question is placed on the agenda of the negotiations. There is a practical and substantive aspect which is no less important. It is that both parties should be open and that the issuance of a decision or the taking of any particular measure should be left until the discussions have ended, because all the measures and actions should be a true reflection of the outcome of the talks rather than the arbitrary will of one party. The party should behave with good will and should do its best to keep the subject in a spirit of mutuality and participation. Furthermore, the parties must refrain from any action or behavior designed at predetermining the outcome of the negotiations. This is the attitude of negotiating as I understand it.

Now I believe I should settle several points you have noted in your letter, and I am doing this not only for the sake of the truth but for the sake of peace and understanding between our two peoples, which is most important. As you know me, I will limit my discussion to stating facts in an objective manner, hoping that this will enable us to view the events and their impacts clearly. In all this, I am moved by the unique spot where I am standing. The views I am expressing to you now were inspired while I was standing on the summit of Mount Sinai reciting the Koran and worshiping God--a location of the good land of Egypt which witnessed the birth of a great message.

While reciting the Koran in this unique spot, my conviction increased more than any time before that my peace initiative was a holy mission. The story of the sons of Israel began in Egypt. It appears that the Almighty willed that the story should also end in Egypt. This was the destiny of Egypt and its people and that was the holy mission entrusted to them. No other people were more worthy of performing it.

Let us now review together the following facts:

1. The formula which we agreed upon in Camp David concerning the Palestinian question did not constitute a final settlement. This was established not only within the framework of peace in the Middle East but also on the basis that all the parties in Camp David were not in a position to impose a solution upon the Palestinian people. You will recall that I affirmed this at our first meeting there. What we agreed upon then was merely an arrangement for a limited transitional period. Consequently, all the provisions and arrangements concerning the transitional phase are naturally provisional provisions and arrangements. It is wrong to assume that adding the phrase "and that to follow" in the part concerning the security arrangements in "the peace framework" means that any of these arrangements to be agreed upon for the transitional period should automatically extend to after that period. However, this phrase was added as a reminder of the need of agreeing over specific security arrangements in the second phase of the negotiations in the interest of both parties.

Since it is a transitional period and nothing more, a final decision on some subjects was deferred to the next phase of the negotiations in which the Palestinians could have effective participation, give their views, express their demands and contribute to reaching a result of the negotiations. These deferred subjects are connected with the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. However, on the other hand, the framework has set several principles and criteria for the negotiators to be guided by in the next phase so that they would not begin their work in a vacuum.

2. Related to this is the fact that the Camp David accords addressed themselves squarely to the question of Jerusalem. It would be wrong to say that the Camp David formula is blank as far as Jerusalem is concerned. You will certainly recall that throughout our conversations in Camp David the issue of Jerusalem figured quite prominently. The draft "Framework for a Comprehensive Peace in the Middle East" I presented to you and to our friend President Carter on 6 September 1978, that is prior to the beginning of the Camp David talks, devoted an article to the subject and laid down a comprehensive formula that safeguarded the interests of all those concerned. Four U.S. drafts, submitted on 11, 12, 13 and 16 September, contained similar, though not quite comprehensive, provisions. When I found the proposed text inadequate with respect to Jerusalem, I requested President Carter to delete it. Thus, the overall solution of the problem was deferred to the stage of the final settlement. While the three participants in the Camp David summit registered their respective positions, certain aspects of the question were dealt with directly or otherwise in the framework even during the transitional period. Section A of the framework institutes a transitional regime for the West Bank and Gaza. The term "West Bank" comprises East Jerusalem by any geographic or political standard. This is a universal consensus from which Israel cannot detract. No nation has recognized the unilateral annexation of Arab Jerusalem. It is on this basis that your representatives at the autonomy talks have been discussing with ours such issues as the voting right of the Palestinian inhabitants of East Jerusalem within the context of electing the self-government authority. In addition, paragraph A (C) of the framework laid down the legal foundation for the negotiated final settlements. Prominent on the list was the following item:

"All the provisions and principles of UN Security Council Resolution 242."

As you well know, that resolution contains a total prohibition against the acquisition of territory by war. As East Jerusalem was seized during the 1967 war, that provision applies to it, not only in our view, but also in the view of the entire world community. How far can these realities be ignored?

In your letter, you made a distinction between the rights and sentiments of Muslims and Christians with regard to Jerusalem on the one hand and the Jewish people on the other. I think that this distinction is unwarranted and unfounded. All believers in God, the people of the scripture that is, hold the city high in their minds and hearts. It is part of their cultural and spiritual heritage. All of them have both rights and strong spiritual attachment to that holy place which symoblizes the oneness of the divine truth. I need not illustrate the historical and spiritual aspects of this unique bond. As for the Palestinian people, Arab Jerusalem acquires the added dimension of being part of their national rights as well. This is a reality no one can escape from and disregard.

You stated, also, that the formula I have proposed for solving the problem of Jerusalem constituted what you called "a contradiction in terms." I beg to differ. I see no contradition whatsoever between the existence of two sovereign entities and the administrative or municipal unification of the city. Many Israelis and prominent leaders of Jewish communities abroad did not fail to see the logic of this imaginative prescription for reconcilitation and harmonious coexistence between the followers of the world's greatest faiths. To insist on a rigid solution based on the logic of "all or nothing at all," as advocated by the rejectionists on both sides, would be a grave historic mistake. It does nothing but perpetuate the conflict and deepen friction among cousins who should devote their efforts to a more creative and positive endeavor.

3. You asked, in your letter, whether the settlements were mentioned at all in the Camp David accord. Let me seize this opportunity to clarify this point. You certainly remember that, in Camp David, we spoke extensively of the occupied Arab territories and withdrawal of the settlers in order to rehabilitate them in their own country instead of seizing other peoples' land. In view of the stand you took and the considerations you mentioned then, the commitments you made with respect to the settlements were not entered in the main text of the accord. Instead, they took the form of two undertakings from you to President Carter which were conveyed to us. The first one referred to Israeli settlements in the Sinai while the other was related to settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. In the former undertaking, you promised to submit a motion before the Knesset within two weeks for a vote on the removal of Israeli settlers from the Sinai. In the second commitment, you undertook to observe a moratorium on building new settlements for the duration of the negotiations. It was understood by all sides that the negotiations referred to in this commitment were the autonomy talks. The first commitment was honored and it contributed greatly to the beginning of the process of implementing the peace accords. I will not dwell here on the fate of the second commitment, for this is not the purpose of my letter. Suffice it to say that the understanding was that the issue would be subject to review in the negotiations in which the Palestinians are to particpate. You are aware of the universal rejection of the settlement policy pursued by your government. Its adverse reaction is not confined to a certain group of countries. Most of Israel's traditional supporters took the same critical view, including Jewish communities everywhere. It might be appropriate to mention here what I said on this point at the National Press Club in Washington on 10 April 1980:

"The policy of building Israeli settlements in Arab occupied territories is a serious obstacle to peace. It is unfounded, ill-conceived and illegal. It generates hatred and friction. It is the worst formula for coexitence. In fact, it is an invitation to further violence and unrest. Much has been said about the right of Jews to live anywhere. Certainly, all peoples must be treated equally and without any discrimination. However, no people has any right to live in other people's territory without their consent and free acceptance. To say otherwise would not only run contrary to the norms of international law and legitimacy, but it would also create a dangerous precedent none of us can live with. The effort which is wasted on such futile exercises should be directed towards imaginative ways and means for promoting peace and good-neighborly relations."

At this point, I think that it is useful to help you recollect our conversation in Al-Arish, a conversation which, in my opinion, should not have given rise to any controversy. Without getting into the details, the gist of what I told you was that we should look at the case as a whole and in all its aspects, rather than the Israeli-Egyptian dimension of it. In this context, I said that if we agree on an imaginative solution to the questions of Jerusalem and the settlements, we would be willing to consider providing you with water for the purpose of rehabilitating the settlers in new quarters in the Negev, that is, in their own land. As I told you then, I was willing to do that in order to find a way out of this dilemma for all the parties involved. It is common knowledge that I take it upon myself to find a way out for my Arab brothers, although I am under no obligation to do that. Here, I am motivated solely by my unshakeable commitment to peace between Arabs and Jews. To this end, I have taken many risks and I remain willing to double my effort, despite the negative attitude of those who were supposed to bear this responsibility with me. This is an historic mission I fully accept. If the generous offers I make for the sake of peace are neither appreciated nor acted upon, we will have to start with a clean slate, but we will not be deterred in our holy search for peace and justice for all the peoples of the area.

I regret the fact that you made a sweeping statement in your letter that none of the settlements in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights will ever be removed. This is the kind of statement that should be avoided under all circumstances. By saying that, are you precluding the possibility that the parties might agree on the removal of these settlements in the future? Is this what you call "the negotiability of all issues?"

4. I think that it is a disservice to the Camp David accord to say that it did not contain one word about the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. As you well know, the Camp David formula makes the determination of the final status of the West Bank and Gaza subject to the second stage negotiations to be held within three years. However, there are certain unmistakable indications in the "framework" as to which form this determination should take. Let me quote here the following sentence from section A (C) of the framework:

"The solution from the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements."

What are these rights if they do not include the fundamental right to self-determination which is part of the fundamental laws of the contemporary world?

When we call for recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, we are by no means taking a new position. In my address to the Israeli people on 20 November 1977 I stated our position in no ambiguous way. I said: "If you have found the legal and moral justification for establishing a national home on a land which was not entirely owned by you, a priori, you should understand the determination of the Palestinian people to re-establish their state on their land."

5. Linked to this, is your claim that Security Council Resolution 242 does not call for the withdrawal of Israeli forces to the pre-5 June 1967 lines. Unwilling to get into an argument of this nature, I would merely mention that we should not indulge in such semantic arguments which belong to the past. The question is not one of the insertion or absence of a definite article here or there. Ideally, it should not even be one of a given text at all. The stake is too high for all of us to hinge on a word, a sentence or even on a whole text. It is a matter of will to establish a just peace from which all the parties benefit. The remaining details are nothing but technicalities. But if it is a matter of interpretation of Resolution 242, it has been established beyond doubt that the absence of the definite article is immaterial. In our peace treaty, we set a good precedent when we upheld the principle of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity.

This was a good application of Resolution 242. It produced very positive results which were considered impossible even to dream of only a few months before. Why not follow this successful example on the other fronts? Let me also remind you of what I said in my address before the Knesset on that point: "In all candor, and in the spirit which promoted me to come here today, I say to you that you should abandon for good all expansionist designs based on conquest. You must also stop thinking that force is the best way to deal with the Arabs, there are Arab territories which Israel occupied and still occupies. We insist on total withdrawal from these territories, including Arab Jerusalem--Jerusalem to which I came as the city of peace which has been, and will always remain, the living symbol of coexistence between all followers of the three great religions."

6. In your letter you asked the rather rhetorical question whether Egypt can bring the Palestinians to the negotiating table. In turn, let me ask you what you did to encourage them to do so. Do you really believe that such actions and statements on Jerusalem and the settlements constitute any attraction for the Palestinians?

How about the escalation of repression in the occupied territory--the arbitrary imposition of long curfews, the banishment of mayors, the closing down of universities and other institutes of learning? Do negative statements on the future of the West Bank and Gaza provide any incentive for the most moderate elements among the Palestinians? As to what we did, you know only too well the burden we accepted under the most difficult circumstances.

We went as far as offering you our lifeline, the water of the Nile, if we succeed in solving the problems of Jerusalem and the settlements. No one else would have done that for the sake of comprehensive peace. We volunteered this offer despite the excesses we were subjected to from our Arab brothers and despite the misunderstanding of our intention on your part. But this is our role to play in the area and such is our commitment to peace.

7. You alleged in your letter that Egypt has violated the peace treaty when it took a critical view of certain aspects of the Israeli policy. Let me correct you on that point which is too serious to be taken lightly. We have stated repeatedly that we will honor all our commitments under the peace treaty. Similarly, I have not hesitated to recognize your carrying out of your undertakings arising from the treaty in good faith. I consider it a matter of top priority to reinforce our peoples' confidence in the peace process.

Therefore, I do not think that it serves any useful purpose to raise such a sensitive point outside the proper context.

The undertaking to abstain from hostile propaganda does not at all mean that either party should accept the policies or actions of the other whether he finds them right or not.

We remain free to differ on certain issues and criticize certain policies. This is the nature of international life. It is the case in the dealings among old friends. We live in an age of diversity and multiplicity.

While I stated on previous occasions that I do not recommend personal attacks in the press for any reason, we cannot possibly prevent our press from taking issue with certain actions and statements. It is a law of nature, not only of physics, that every action has a reaction which is basically similar in kind and degree. Thus, extremism and negativism can breed only sharp reactions. I wish we can do without both action and reaction.

You made a remark that the Egyptian press is not free of government influence. This is a gross and unfortunate misrepresentation. You should know by now that we take pride in the fact that we have established a democratic system of governments under which people are free to take whatever views they deem fit. The Egyptian Government is being criticized daily on various issues and we consider this a shining feature of our democracy.

Finally, you complained that our officials "influence African governments not to renew diplomatic relations with Israel." This allegation is based on misinformation and on the wrong notion that African governments formulate their policy and take their decisions on the basis of the influence they fall under.

This is far from the truth, for our African brothers who assume the responsibility for their countries are all veteran freedom fighters who are endowed with vision and high moral standards. They make their policy according to the dictates of their conscience, their own independent evaluation of events and their perception of the pan-African interest. They value their hard-won independence very highly.

Do you really believe that actions in the West Bank and Gaza and the negative statements which have been made in the past few months were likely to win for you the support of African leaders? Has it occurred to you why all governments in different parts of the world should take this view of your policy?

Dear Prime Minister Begin, perhaps what I regret most is that you did not respond to several points I raised in my previous letter. Thus, the obstacles on the road to peace remain there and I cannot see how we can resume the negotiations under these circumstances. As I told you, my allegiance to the cause of peace prevents me from accepting a situation where the peace negotiations degenerate into a meaningless exercise which erodes our peoples' faith and confidence in peace. It is not my intention to get involved into a verbal or rhetorical exchange which is not likely to serve the interests of any of us, not to mention the interest of peace. As we committed ourselves to continue our work until we end the dispute peacefully, I believe that the best course of action for us is to hold a summit conference in an attempt to stem these lingering differences before they jeopardize our mission.

On the other hand, it would be unfair and discourteous to impose this problem on our friend and full partner President Carter at this point in view of his other preoccupations which are obviously more pressing. You remember that I described him at Camp David as the unknown soldier who dedicated himself to the cause of peace. The least we can do in recognition of his contribution is to appreciate his position and hold the summit when these preoccupations are over. I am sure that you share this view with me.

With best wishes, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

AS-SADAT SENDS MESSAGE TO MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN

NC161302 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 August, (MENA)--Today President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat sent an important message to his majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Salah Sha'rawi delivered the message to the charge d'affaires of the Senegalese Embassy in Cairo, which looks after Moroccan interests in Cairo.

It has been learned that the message focuses on Egypt's stance on Jerusalem, which rejects the latest Israeli measure regarding the city, and on Egypt's principled stand toward this important question, which Egypt places in the forefront of the issues that it insists on negotiating with Israel.

It should be recalled that earlier King Hassan sent a message to President as-Sadat.

Highlights of Message

NC161807 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 Aug (MENA)--MENA has learned that in his message to King Hassan of Morocco today, President Anwar as-Sadat noted the negative stance of some Islamic states regarding several Islamic issues, including the Jerusalem question and their stands in favor of foreign powers, thus making it difficult for Egypt to join hands with these states.

MENA learned that President as-Sadat outlined in his message three main negative stands by these states:

1. These states failed to condemn the Soviet invasion of the fraternal Islamic state of Afghanistan and their stand during the Islamabad Islamic conference was favorable toward the invasion.

2. Khomeyni's recent statements to the Islamic world contradict the Koran and Islamic law. These include his declaration about the promised mahdi and that the Prophet Muhammad did not convey the message in a sound way and that Khomeyni ignored that Muhammad was the last of the prophets. How can we join hands with him? Regrettably not a single Islamic state, not even that which includes the holy land, has attacked him.

3. How can we join hands with Al-Qadhdhafi and his assassins; with Iraq which is carrying out sabotage operations in the gulf states; and Libya whose role in the Western Sahara aims at giving the Soviets access to the ocean? All these want to make the Islamic states a toy in the hands of the Soviets to achieve goals unrelated to Islamic objectives.

MENA also learned that President as-Sadat also noted in his message the slanders and ingratitude of some Islamic states toward the Egyptian people and the efforts which Egypt has been exerting for the main cause, namely Jerusalem, and its efforts for the Palestinian question and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

AS-SADAT CHAIRS MEETING OF DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS

NC171833 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Alexandria, 17 August (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat held an important meeting this morning at the As-Safa Palace in Alexandria attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the deputy prime ministers, Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Security Dr Mahmud Da'ud, Minister of Supply and Internal Trade Ahmad Nuh, and Minister of State for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan.

Minister of State for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan stated after the meeting that this meeting President as-Sadat held today is considered the periodic meeting which the president holds with the deputy prime ministers to follow up the studies and achievements which are made in each state sector.

Hasan added that naturally foreign policy, and particularly the situation regarding the autonomy negotiations, was discussed in this meeting. The conferees, he said, considered all the factors influencing the present situation and the reasons for the present suspension of the negotiations because of the new positions which the Israeli Government adopted regarding the status of Jerusalem, the establishment of new settlements, the expansion of the old ones, and the nonrelaxation of the Israeli military government attitude to the people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Hasan added: It is well-known that the question of Jerusalem is the subject which preoccupies Egypt and all the sons of the Arab and Islamic nations at this stage. Israel's position in this regard is contrary to the Camp David agreements, because it was not limited to the declaration of positions and intentions, which is the right of the various parties concerned with this subject. The Israeli Government went beyond this not only by the Knesset's approval of the law on the annexation of Jerusalem but also by adopting practical measures that change the status of the city and affect the rights of the parties concerned in it--something which makes future negotiations on Jerusalem ineffective with regard to the results on which agreement was being sought.

Husan said that Egypt wants to continue the peace process which it began with President as-Sadat's initiative. This process has so far accomplished much on the Egyptian front, including the return of a major part of the Sinai and the Israeli-Egyptian agreement for the first time on basic principles that would insure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, their right to full autonomy during a transitional period, and their right to take part in deciding their future through negotiations with the parties concerned in the final stage of the autonomy phase.

The minister of state for culture and information said: Therefore, Egypt wants to maintain the peace process through the autonomy negotiations provided Israel does not place effective obstacles--as was the case in this period--in the way of the continuation of these negotiations, and it wants to do so in a useful manner that would achieve the aim of a comprehensive and just peace.

Hasan added that in view of the obstacles which the Israeli Government placed in the way of the negotiations during this period--obstacles which are considered fundamental--it was natural for Egypt to request that the negotiations be moved to the highest possible level, which is the summit level, among the United States, Egypt and Israel, and that the summit meeting take place after the U.S. presidential elections so the U.S. administration can have time to carry out the role awaiting it in overcoming the obstacles in the way of the continuation of the negotiations in the future.

Mansur Hasan said that after President as-Sadat discussed the external situation, the deputy prime ministers, each in his own field, began reporting on the studies and achievements which have been made in the past period, particularly the studies and plans which are being prepared to tackle the problems of the people in general, foremost being the problem of prices, food supplies and housing.

Hasan said that the president gave his instructions that the plans for domestic action should be completed in full within the coming few weeks so they can be ready for submission to the first national conference of the National Democratic Party in the first week of Octobe.. During this conference the government and the party Secretariat will submit to the meeting of the largest number of party leaders all the plans and policies which are designed to tackle the problems of the people and achieve development so they can be discussed and become clear with all their details and programs to the public.

Hasan added that the president also gave his instructions during the meeting regarding the need to complete the expected legislation, such as the bill on amending the customs tariffs and the new taxation bill. The president also gave his instructions to complete the taxation bill by a popular method--that is, all trade unions should be asked to submit proposals to the deputy prime minister for economic affairs regarding this bill. After these proposals are studied and the bill is completed, it would be submitted to the responsible party committees. Then, together with the other legislation which is expected to be completed during the coming weeks, it will be submitted to a special session of the People's Assembly.

Hasan said that the minister of state for agriculture reported to President as-Sadat on a joint project between Egypt and a certain company to produce canned fish. When this project is completed, the price of canned fish will drop by about $100 per ton compared with the price with which canned fish is being imported now.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER GHALI ON EGYPTIAN PEACE EFFORTS

NC171540 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Arab Republic of Egypt has decided to suspend the autonomy negotiations because of the Israeli attitude. He expressed his hope that the United States will find the appropriate time to give momentum to the negotiations.

His excellency said that the suspension of the negotiations does not mean that Egypt will stop the efforts which are being exerted to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, but rather, it will continue its efforts within the framework of the bilateral efforts it is carrying out with friendly states or that of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity or through the contacts which the European and Asian states are conducting. Ghali added that these contacts are being carried out in accordance with what has been agreed upon at Camp David and that Egypt seeks mainly to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Dr Ghali also said that the idea of convening an international conference to deal with the Middle East question was raised during the discussions he held in Romania. His excellency said that Egypt believes that this idea deserves attention, that all parties must approve it and that it must be based on the peace treaty in order that the conference may complement the current Egyptian efforts.

'SOURCE' EXPECTS U.S. PRESSURE ON ISRAEL TO CHANGE ITS STAND

NC161749 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1707 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 August (MENA)--A responsible diplomatic source has told MENA that Egypt is expecting the United States to adopt a positive and effective stand toward Israel's position, a stand that will put an end to Israel's intransigence and stances which hinder peace so that negotiations can continue.

In his statement the source said that the negotiations cannot be resumed unless Israel recognizes the right of the negotiators to discuss the Jerusalem issue and the settlements and the need for Israel to end its oppressive measures in the West Bank, in East Jerusalem and in the Gaza sector as well as to take all measures to return confidence [in the talks for the people] of the occupied Palestinian territory.

The source further said that Egypt believes the Camp David agreement must be implemented fully and soundly.

Commenting on the U.S. spokesman's statement of yesterday, the Egyptian diplomatic source said that the statement means acceptance of the tripartite meeting President as-Sadat has called for. He said that such a meeting will inevitably result in complete agreement on disputed topics.

The Egyptian source said that if President Carter can achieve this at this stage, it will be in the (?interest) of the United States, of the negotiations, of President Carter himself during his election campaign and of peace.

Concluding his statement, the Egyptian source said that it is natural that such a meeting can only take place after intensive contacts among the three parties. The source stressed that in the meantime Egypt has its full will, a will that is (?pure) Egyptian, not for sale, and which will not be affected by anything.

AL-AKHBAR REACTS TO U.S. PROPOSAL TO RESUME AUTONOMY TALKS

NC180800 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AKHBAR's editorial today deals with reports from U.S. State Department sources in Washington to the effect that the United States does not object to President as-Sadat's suggestion to convene a tripartite summit after the U.S. presidential elections, and that the autonomy talks should be resumed forthwith.

AL-AKHBAR's editorial asks: How can the autonomy talks be resumed forthwith while the causes that led to their suspension still exist? The autonomy talks are not an end in themselves but a means of reaching an understanding to attain a goal. It will be futile to resume the talks forthwith if the door of understanding is not kept open wide enough to attain a peace based on justice and righteousness--a fact to which resumption of the talks is directly related if we want them to contribute to the peace process.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin made a rowdy demonstration at the Israeli parliament yesterday in which he declared that the latest Egyptian reply [to Begin's latest letter]--indicated a hardening of Egypt's stance and that Israel had been and still was ready to resume these talks.

The paper adds: Israel, or Menahem Begin, is the one that suspended and closed the door in the face of these talks by taking the Jerusalem decision, with which he has adopted a unilateral stance that oversteps the bounds of the talks. Menahem Begin also knows fully well that Jerusalem is territorially linked to the West Bank and that Israel occupied Jerusalem and the West Bank in one battle.

It would have been very proper to make Jerusalem one of the issues in these talks despite the differences of opinion on this question. However, Begin rushed to adopt this unilateral stand--as if he was intent on abolishing the mission of the talks and on declaring his nonrecognition of them.

Thus, his allegation that Egypt was the one that suspended the talks is null and void. If Egypt saw fit to suspend the talks, then this was cause by Menahem Begin's attitude inherent in closing the door on them and on outstepping their bounds through his unilateral decision on Jerusalem.

'ALI COMMENTS ON INVITATION TO NAVON TO VISIT EGYPT

NC171937 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today said that the invitation which has been addressed to the president of the State of Israel, Mr Navon, to visit Egypt is an invitation to him to repay President as-Sadat's visit to Israel and that the date of the visit is left for Mr Navon to fix at any time he wants.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that the submission of the invitation to the Israeli Cabinet is an internal affair of Israel and that Egypt has nothing to do with it.

'EZER WEIZMAN TO ARRIVE IN CAIRO 31 AUG

NC160845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 Aug (MENA)--Former Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will arrive in Cairo on 31 August at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

In reporting this in its Sunday edition, OCTOBER magazine says that Weizman will be accompanied by his wife and son.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES U.S. PERSHING MISSILES IN COUNTRY

LD152228 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2137 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 Aug (MENA)--In a statement due to be published by Cairo newspapers tomorrow, Saturday, Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, denies the existence of U.S. Pershing missiles in Egypt.

The United States has already denied this report carried by a Kuwaiti paper.

U.S. F-4 CRASHES NEAR CAIRO; TWO CREWMEN KILLED

NC161240 Cairo MENA in English 1235 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, Aug 16, (MENA)--An American Air Force F-4E crashed here today and the two pilots aboard died.

An American Air Force F-4E crashed in a desert area about eight miles south of Cairo-West Airfield, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Cairo told the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY.

The aircraft was returning from a training mission when the crash occurred at 11:15 a.m. Cairo local time, the spokesman said.

He added that an air force team has been dispatched to the area and a board of qualified officers was being formed to investigate the cause of the accident.

Names of the dead pilots were being withheld pending notifications of their families, the spokesman said.

BUTRUS GHALI MAKES STATEMENT ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

NC161318 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1254 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 16 August (MENA)--This afternoon, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali returned to Cairo from Bucharest after a 4-day visit to Romania, during which he delivered a message from President as-Sadat to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

After his return, Ghali told MENA that he was carrying a message for President as-Sadat from the Romanian president. He said that during his visit to Romania, he exchanged views on the current situation, especially in the Middle East, and on ways to achieve a comprehensive, just and permament peace in the area, solve the Palestinian problem and establish an independent Palestinian state.

Dr Ghali pointed out that in a joint statement issued the day before yesterday, the Romanian Government denounced Israel's illegal decision on Jerusalem and its measures regarding the settlements, which contravene international law.

MUBARAK TO BEGIN 2-WEEK EUROPEAN TOUR AT END OF AUGUST

NC161547 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that Vice President Husni Mubarak will begin his tour of Europe at the end of August. He will visit the FRG, Britain, France, Austria, Italy and Romania.

During his 2-week tour, Mubarak will hold talks with the heads of state and senior officials of these countries on developments in the Middle East. He will expound on the implications of the current situation and on Egypt's stand toward recent developments. Bilateral relations will also be discussed.

'ALI TO ATTEND UN SESSION AFTER 'TREATMENT' IN WASHINGTON

NC161451 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 August (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will make a speech at the UN General Assembly ordinary session on 30 September.

'Ali is scheduled to arrive in New York on 23 September for important consultations with the heads of delegations to the United Nations on the latest developments in the Middle East question.

'Ali will go first to Washington for treatment.

EC'S THORN POSTPONES VISIT TO EGYPT UNTIL 29 AUG

NC172250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2208 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 August (MENA)--In its Monday issue, the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that Mr Gaston Thorn, the prime minister [title as received] of Luxembourg and chairman of the EC Council of Ministers, will postpone his visit to Egypt, which was scheduled to take place next Thursday, until 29 August.

The European official's visit will take place within the framework of a tour of several countries in the area he is undertaking at the request of the EC to discuss new ideas to tackle the Middle East situation.

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS OF BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH NETHERLANDS

JN161649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Aug (INA)--Iraq has informed the Government of the Netherlands that it will sever its political and economic relations with it within 1 month if it does not move its embassy from the occupied Arab city of Jerusalem. This was announced to INA today by a Foreign Ministry official spokesman, who said that the Foreign Ministry summoned the Dutch Ambassador to Baghdad and handed him a memo on the Iraqi-Saudi stand on this issue.

The spokesman pointed out that the Foreign Ministry informed the foreign minister of the Netherlands that Iraq's stand does not constitute a humiliating warning or an aggression directed against the Netherlands or others, but comes in defense of pan-Arab sovereignty, which has been degraded and violated by the Zionist enemy. He stressed that the stand taken by Iraq, Saudi Arabia and other Arab states is not directed against anyone, but is one of self-defense, approved and called for by all laws, norms and usages, whereas the Netherlands' insistence on its stand is considered a hostile and aggressive stance against the Arab nation, because it aids the enemy in carrying out its decisions and its aggressive behavior in usurping and violating the Arab territory, including holy Jerusalem.

The official spokesman pointed out that the act of keeping the Netherlands Embassy in Jerusalem deepens the Iraqi and Arab feeling that the Netherlands wants to deliberately harm the Arabs due to ill will. He added that this Iraqi stand is not new to the Netherlands because Iraq has explained it on several occasions, expressing its dissatisfaction with the Netherlands Embassy's presence in Jerusalem. Moreover, the Arab ambassadors, including the Iraqi ambassador, expressed the same dissatisfaction during their collective meeting with Netherlands Foreign Ministry representatives.

He said that when Netherlands representatives speak of public opinion and the parliament in their country they must remember to respect the Arab public opinion and the Arab centers of decisionmaking, including the Iraqi public opinion and Iraqi decisionmaking centers.

The Foreign Ministry official spokesman added that they must also know that Arab public opinion will not allow Arab governments, including the Iraqi Government, to be lax in affairs of sovereignty or to abstain from the use of available means in defending this sovereignty.

The official spokesman went on to say that flexibility in international relations, including the relationship with the Netherlands, has not been rejected, but in this case would represent a concession on the rights to sovereignty, something which the Arabs neither desire nor are capable of doing. because of this, Iraq will not change its attitude on this issue and, most likely, the Arab brothers will follow the same trend. The spokesman explained that the foreign minister of the Netherlands affirmed to 'Ismat Kittani, foreign ministry under secretary currently in Geneva, that his government is searching for an acceptable solution on the subject of its embassy in occupied Jerusalem

SADDAM HUSAYN SENDS MESSAGE TO CASTRO ON IRAQI-SAUDI STATEMENT

JN161611 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Aug (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has sent a message to Cuban President Dr Fidel Castro in the latter's capacity as chairman of the current session of the nonaligned movement. In his message, the president informed Castro about the Iraqi-Saudi decision to sever political and economic relations with states that move their embassies to or keep them in occupied Arab Jerusalem.

A Foreign Ministry official spokesman told INA that the ministry has sent copies of the Iraqi-Saudi statement to the Arab League General Secretariat, the Islamic Conference Organization and the OAU, asking them to distribute it among their member-states as an official document.

The spokesman also said that the Foreign Ministry notified the permanent UN representatives of states that have embassies in Jerusalem about the Iraqi-Saudi decision on this issue. The Iraqi-Saudi statement was also handed to the UN secretary general, to be distributed as one of the official UN documents.

He pointed out that the Iraqi-Saudi statement, which was issued after President Saddam Husayn's visit to Saudi Arabia on 5 August, was sent to all Iraqi diplomatic missions abroad. It was also translated into English and distributed to all foreign diplomatic missions accredited in Baghdad.

OIL MINISTER 'ABD AL-KARIM ON RELATIONS WITH SFRY, OIL AS 'WEAPON'

For the text of a TANJUG interview with Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, oil minister and Revolution Command Council Member, as published in the Belgrade BORBA, see the Yugoslavia section of the 14 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

NATIONAL FRONT OFFICIAL ATTACKS COMMUNIST PARTY, SYRIA

JN172011 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 August--Na'im Haddad, secretary general of the Progressive National and Patriotic Front, has reiterated that the Iraqi Communis Party's irreversible departure from the front constitutes a betrayal of the people and their objectives.

Addressing the expanded meeting of the front's secretariat today, Haddad said that the Communist Party has chosen the path of subservience to one of the international forces and alliance with the forces of darkness, including the sectarian and Kurdish reactionary elements.

Haddad stressed the importance of the role being played by the front's parties and forces in boosting and promoting the democratic experiment our people are practicing under President Saddam Husayn.

Haddad said that the imperialist and international forces of evil and aggression, along with their proteges, are desperately trying to confront our revolution, to obstruct its path and to prevent it from fully realizing its aspirations and objectives.

He explained that the racist Persian regime has taken it upon itself to implement this scheme. It is not strange for the agent fascist Syrian regime and other Arab forces to cooperate with the Persian regime in this effort.

Haddad said: Our revolution, through its revolutionary and scientific course, its sound political line and the support of the people's masses, is capable of confronting all plots and challenges and of forging ahead on the road to achievement of its tremendous objectives.

Haddad reiterated that the revolution has determined its pan-Arab stands in confronting the imperialist-Zionist alliance and the most serious plot against the Palestinian issue, the treasonous Camp David plot. Iraq, thanks to its efforts and principled stands, has managed to obstruct the implementation of this plot.

JORDAN SEEKS POSTPONEMENT OF ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

JN161830 Doha QNA in Arabic 1820 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Amman, 16 Aug (QNA)--The QNA correspondent in Amman has learned that Jordan has asked for a postponement of the forthcoming Arab summit conference until after the announcement of the results of the U.S. presidential election. The correspondent has also learned that this decision is intended to give the Arab leaders a chance to adopt a suitable resolution on the U.S. stand toward the Arab cause.

It will be recalled that the forthcoming Arab summit conference, which is scheduled to be held on 6 November, will involve discussion of the strategy of joint Arab action on both the political and economic levels.

FOREIGN MINISTER AL-QASIM'S ACTIVITIES IN MOROCCO REPORTED

JN161827 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs, met in Casablanca this morning with M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation. Al-Qasim outlined recent developments in the area, the dimensions of the recent Israeli decision and the Jordanian stance on this decision. He said that Jordan considers the Israeli measure to be an aggression against Jordan and a threat to the Arab and Islamic nations.

Al-Qasim stressed that Jordan believes that it is time to end the stage of resolutions and that we should move to that of implementation. It is time, he added, to undertake serious action of well-studied confrontation. He said that the Arab and Islamic political and economic impact should be employed in serving this confrontation. This action, he noted, can only be achieved by further strengthening Arab-Islamic solidarity and building intrinsic power.

Boucetta expressed his appreciation of this cause and stressed that Morocco agrees completely with and supports these trends. Boucetta underlined the importance of coordination with Jordan so that the Jerusalem Committee meetings can come out with tangible practical measures, which should derive from the basic and important principles that were drawn up at the various Arab summit conferences. He expressed his appreciation of Jordan's role in this regard, particularly as the delegations that took part in the Islamic conference in Amman recognized the need for seriousness and for readiness to implement all that is necessary to counter the aggression.

Foreign Minister al-Qasim also received Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, head of the PLO delegation to the conference. They reviewed all aspects involved in moving from the stage of decisionmaking to that of implementation. The PLO delegation head stressed the importance of the positive Jordanian role and the need for Arab coordination in reaching the desired goals.

In another development it was announced in Morocco today that the Jerusalem Committee meetings, which were originally scheduled to open today, were postponed until tomorrow, Sunday. No reason for this postponement was given.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU'S VISIT POSTPONED

NC161706 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Amman, Aug 16 (AFP)--The Romanian Embassy confirmed that head of state Nicolae Ceausescu had postponed a visit to Jordan initially scheduled to begin tomorrow. No reasons for the postponement were given.

DEPORTED WEST BANK MAYORS RETURN FROM IRAN

JN161909 Doha QNA in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Amman, 16 Aug (QNA)--Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah and Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim returned to Amman today after a weeklong visit to Iran.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Al-Qawasimah said that during the visit, he and Milhim signed a document specifying fraternity between the cities of Jerusalem and Qom; Hebron and Mashhad; Nabulus and Esfahan; and Gaza and Tabriz. The Palestinian official said that this document was signed by the Iranian mayors, in the presence of representatives of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The two mayors, who were deported by the Israeli enemy authorities, said that they intend to lead a new march at the end of his week in an attempt to cross to the West Bank, especially after the UN Security Council resolution that called for their return to occupied Palestine. They said that they are waiting for the verdict of the Israeli Supreme Court in this regard, to be delivered on Tuesday.

Al-Qawasimah and Milhim said they will visit the Soviet Union at the beginning of September. They will also visit Denmark, Sweden and Norway at the beginning of October. They will be accompanied during this tour by Shaykh Rajab at-Tamimi, Hebron's shar' qadi, who was deported, along with the two mayors, from the occupied Arab territories by the Zionist entity officials.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JERUSALEM COMMITTEE MEETING

JN141646 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, left Damascus for Casablanca, Morocco this afternoon at the head of a delegation to represent Syria at the emergency meetings of the Jerusalem Committee, which will meet there on Saturday.

AL-ASAD GREETS AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL ON NATIONAL DAY

JN171428 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] On the occasion of Afghanistan's national day, President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a congratulatory cable to President Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

He extended on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and in his name sincerest congratulations and best wishes for continued good health to President Karmal and wished the friendly Afghan people success in their struggle against the plots of the imperialist forces and in achieving progress and prosperity.

TOP MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD MILITARY OFFICIAL KILLED

JN161933 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--Security organs in Homs, during the storming of a Muslim Brotherhood gang den in the Al-Mimas orchards, managed to kill the fugitive criminal Hisham Jimbaz, the general military official in charge of the organization in Syria. Four other gang members were killed along with this criminal.

SANA has learned that a large amount of weapons, ammunition and explosives was seized inside the den.

The criminal Hisham Jimbaz was one of the primary people who planned the acts of murder and sabotage and the implementation of these acts, which were aimed against the Syrian people and homeland.

LIBYA

AFP REPORTS ATTEMPTED ARMY UPRISING, STATE OF EMERGENCY

NC180922 Paris AFP in English 0918 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Casablanca, Aug 18 (AFP)--Libyan authorities have declared a state of emergency throughout the country following an attempted army uprising which has left more than 400 people dead or wounded, diplomatic sources said here. The fighting, centered on the town of Tobruq, is reportedly still continuing with the town surrounded by other troops.

The sources said the 9th Army Brigade, stationed in Tobruq, rose up against the regime of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on August 6. Troops commanded by East German officers had surrounded the rebels but had so far failed to overcome them.

FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH CHAD FOREIGN MINISTER

LD162243 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Summary] The brother foreign secretary met at noon today with Brother Acyl Ahmat, the foreign minister of Chad's National Union Government, who is currently on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the meeting the latest developments in Chad and attempts to strike at the revolution there were discussed.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT MILITARY SUCCESSES

LD132142 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The SDAR Information Ministry has issued a communique which says that the Saharan fighters have scored new military victories over invading Moroccan forces in successful attacks on their positions in the occupied Saharan territories and inside Morocco within the context of the Houari Boumediene attack. The communique says that on 11 August the Saharan fighters fiercely attached a large concentration of Moroccan forces at (Sabkhat Amsikir), some 15 km east of Al-'Uyun, the capital.

The 75-minute battle resulted in heavy losses to the occupation forces; 51 killed, 42 wounded, and large quantities of weapons and military hardware destroyed, including a radar station, 3 artillery pieces, 5 Land Rovers and a GMC truck.

The statement added that on the same day Saharan fighters attacked royalist positions in the Juhayfa region in the liberated Saharan lands and that this attack resulted in the killing of 7 soldiers, the wounding of many others and the destruction of large quantities of military hardware. On 8 August Saharan fighters engaged the Moroccan forces at Frat as-Sidra in a 90-minute battle which resulted in heavy losses in men and equipment to the Moroccan forces. The statement went on to say that on 7 August Saharan fighters shelled positions of the invading royalist forces at (Al-Ghrirat), Sabti, Rus az-Zlur, Boujadour and Zak and inflicted heavy losses on them in men and equipment.

AS-SADAT SUGGESTS SUMMIT MEETING AFTER U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

TA151621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] President as-Sadat says that a summit meeting of the leaders of Israel, the United States and Egypt after the U.S. elections is the best means of saving the Camp David process. This is states in As-Sadat's letter to Prime Minister Begin which was delivered to Foreign Minister Shamir in the afternoon and was published in Cairo this evening. President as-Sadat says it would be unfair to convene such a summit when President Carter wishes to be re-elected. The president of Egypt reiterates his demand that Israel remove the obstacles on the way to peace, including the annexation of Jerusalem and the establishment of settlements.

Further Report on Proposal

TA161841 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] An hour ago, Egypt announced that it has no objection to convening a tripartite meeting even before the U.S. election in November. Our correspondent on Arab affairs, Ehud Ya'ari, reports that such a change has now been made public after, in his letter to Menahem Begin yesterday, President as-Sadat suggested holding the summit after President Carter is relieved of the election burden.

AFP: Israeli Cabinet Rejects Proposal

NC171931 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Jerusalem, Aug 17 (AFP)--The Israeli Cabinet today rejected the idea of a tripartite summit proposed by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in a 34-page message to prime minister Menahem Begin, Israeli radio said. The broadcast said that Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who heads the Israeli delegation in the Palestine autonomy talks, and some of his colleagues protested against the harsh tone of Mr as-Sadat's letter and asked that the Israelis reply in similar fashion.

The Cabinet also concluded during its five-hour debate that the proposal was in violation of normal procedure since neither the United States nor Israel had been consulted. Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or would not give details about the debates. It was believed that a radio correspondent had access to leaks among the Cabinet ministers.

Mr Begin received the message on Friday, one of a series of letters exchanged between the two leaders since the Israeli parliament's decision on July 30 to make all of Jerusalem the capital of Israel. Dr Burg reportedly also asked Mr Begin not to move ahead quickly with his reply, so that Mr as-Sadat would not get the impression that Israel was responding to his directives. Mr Na'or said that Mr Begin's letter would be studied Monday by the ministers involved in the autonomy talks.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in a statement said that the Egyptian parliament and Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali were violating the Camp David accords by "seriously meddling in the State of Israel's internal affairs regarding Jerusalem."

'IMPRESSION IN JERUSALEM': NO AUTONOMY TALKS BEFORE SUMMIT

TA161028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The contents of the Egyptian president's letter will be discussed tomorrow at the Cabinet session. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that the letter is worded in a friendly manner, but President as-Sadat reiterates his arguments against Israel both on the Jerusalem issue and on the settlements.

According to As-Sadat the only thing that can be done is to convene a summit meeting after the United States elections. The impression in Jerusalem is that As-Sadat does not intend to resume the autonomy talks before such a meeting is convened. At the Cabinet meeting tomorrow the developments in Israel's foreign relations will also be discussed and Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will report about contacts with states regarding the transfer of their embassies from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

Further Report on Summit Possibility

TA162000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Egypt has said that it is prepared to hold a summit meeting of the leaders of the United States, Israel and Egypt before the U.S. presidential election if President Carter can effect a change in Israel's position. Yesterday, in a letter to the prime minister, President as-Sadat suggested that the summit take place after the elections, but Washington hurried to reject the offer, calling for the resumption of the autonomy talks.

The new Egyptian position was published in an Egyptian news agency report citing reliable diplomatic sources and stated that Egypt expects the United States to take a position that would force Israel to cease its stubbornness and make it possible to remove the obstacle Israel had placed on the road to peace.

The announcement said that a summit meeting before the elections would be beneficial to the United States, the negotiations and President Carter himself. Such a summit might guarantee full agreement on all the disputed issues.

CABINET DISCUSSES AUTONOMY TALKS, NAVON VISIT TO EGYPT

TA171200 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] [Reporter David Essing] The cabinet meeting ended a few minutes ago, and in the Cabinet today the government held a thorough discussion on those troubled relations with Egypt and the state of the autonomy negotiations, which have been stalled after President as-Sadat's suspension. Here's Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or summing up on what the Cabinet did this morning in its political discussion. [begin recording]

[Na'or] I can tell you that the Cabinet ministers heard the Hebrew translation of the letter by President as-Sadat to Prime Minister Begin. Israel's reply to that letter will be given tomorrow after a special meeting of the autonomy negotiations committee with the prime minister, who is going to give them his own draft for the answer.

I can tell you more: That the president of Israel announced to the prime minister about an invitation sent to him on behalf of President as-Sadat to pay a visit to Egypt. This issue was brought before the Cabinet by the prime minister and the decision taken in accordance with the prime minister's proposals reads as follows: In accordance with Article 18 of the basic law on the president, it has been decided by the Cabinet that the trip by President Navon to Egypt will be with the concurrence of the Cabinet.

[Question] Does this mean that President Navon will or will not be going, in the full analysis?
[Answer] This means that President Navon will go to Egypt with the concurrence of the Cabinet.

[Question] When is the Cabinet going to decide on this?
[Answer] Well, I think that normally the Egyptians have to propose a date and to discuss it with President Navon's office, and if the president will be ready to go on a certain date he will bring the matter to the Cabinet for a decision. I think that this is the normal procedure.

[Question] Will it depend, then, upon the atmosphere existing at the time? Is that what you're saying?
[Answer] I'm not saying that anything is depending on the atmosphere besides the climate.
[end recording]

[Essing] I understand that the campaign of defamation in the Egyptian news media--the campaign against Prime Minister Begin--was also discussed in the Cabinet this morning, with several ministers expressing their dissatisfaction and annoyance with it. One minister reportedly said that we are giving back territory to the Egyptians and what we are getting in return are insulting caricatures of Israel's prime minister.

In other business, the request by the welfare minister for more payments was not taken up today. Welfare Minister Katz told me a few minutes ago that it will be taken up tomorrow in a ministerial meeting. He feels that the chances are good that what he seeks for the needy in the wake of last week's price hike will be granted. He also discounts rumors that he will resign if these requests are not forthcoming. This is David Essing at the prime minister's office returning you to the news report.

Further Report on Cabinet Discussion

TA171348 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Today the Cabinet approved President Yitzhaq Navon's visit to Egypt in line with President as-Sadat's invitation. After the session, Prime Minister Menahem Begin informed the president both by phone and in writing that the Cabinet had approved his visit. Our correspondent explains that if President Navon should decide to respond to As-Sadat's invitation, he will have to have Cabinet approval for it.

During the debate, some ministers objected to the visit. The finance minister, for example, said that the visit should be approved only after the prime minister appears before the Egyptian parliament. Minister Moda'i also expressed reservations about visiting Egypt at the present time. However, in accordance with the prime minister's proposal, the decision [to approve the visit] was finally made. The Cabinet also decided to submit to President Navon the minutes of the debate held at the Cabinet today on the visit so that he can obtain an impression on the opinions of the Cabinet members.

Harsh criticism was voiced at the Cabinet session on the wording of As-Sadat's latest message. The prime minister said that As-Sadat's idea of a summit is an extraordinary act because As-Sadat neither consulted Israel nor the United States regarding the holding of the summit or its timing. The prime minister recalled that the United States had already negated it.

Some ministers voiced criticism of the content of As-Sadat's letter. Minister Moda'i said the technique of exchanging letters is a means of bypassing problems and the present letter points to extremism on the part of Egypt. David Levi urged Israel not to allow others to tread on us; rather, we should use a different approach toward the Egyptians in light of their attempts to humiliate us. Yosef Burg said that one should not rush to provide an answer so that Egypt does not think that Israel is a toy manipulated by it. He noted that As-Sadat's letter is crude.

The prime minister told the ministers that he is preparing a detailed answer [to As-Sadat's second letter] which he will present to the ministerial autonomy committee for discussion and approval tomorrow. In his letter, Mr Begin will emphasize that As-Sadat was the one who suspended the autonomy talks, whereas Israel was prepared--and still is--to resume them.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RECEIPT, REACTION TO AS-SADAT LETTER

Egyptian Ambassador Cited

TA151423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] In Egypt's view, the conditions for the autonomy talks' resumption have not yet been created. This was stated this afternoon by Ambassador Sa'd Murtada after he conveyed to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir a message from the Egyptian president to the Israeli prime minister. Mr Shamir is presently studying the 34-page message.

Speaking to our correspondent Razi Barqay, Ambassador Murtada said that the Uruguyan decision to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem is certainly an outgrowth of the Jerusalem law. I do not know whether this was a helpful law, the ambassador added. Egypt, he promised, would do everything so that the efforts for a comprehensive peace continue. It will agree to any initiative that will bring peace closer and this, it believes, does not conflict with the Camp David agreement. This was stated in reaction to the moves being initiated by Romania.

Begin Studying Letter

TA151714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin received President as-Sadat's message late this afternoon. He is presently studying it.

Israel To Reply 19 Aug

TA161710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Israel's reply to the letter President as-Sadat sent Prime Minister Begin will be delivered to Egypt on Tuesday, most probably. The prime minister and the members of the ministerial autonomy committee will word it. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that As-Sadat's letter carries no apology for the Egyptian press' attitude to Menahem Begin. In his message, As-Sadat expressed strong objection to the government's settlement policy and to the basic law on Jerusalem.

As-Sadat's 'Supercilious' Tone Noted

TA170519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Today the Cabinet will discuss President as-Sadat's message. Jerusalem is saying this morning that an impasse has been reached in the relations between the two countries and that the recent exchange of messages has not brought the positions closer. Also in the background of today's Cabinet session is the decision by the Uruguyan Government [to transfer its embassy to Tel Aviv] and rumors concerning a possible Netherlands reaction to the Jerusalem law. Alongside all these are the sharp anti-Israeli articles in the Egyptian press. Razi Barqay reports:

[Barqay] Let us not forget that the Jewish people began their history in Egypt. Thus, President as-Sadat writes, among other points, to Prime Minister Begin. It is said in Jerusalem, with a view to today's Cabinet session, that this is a supercilious tone, and the contentious issues have not been resolved. The view here is that a summit in the United States requires three partners, but who is to guarantee that the U.S. administration is in fact interested in such a meeting?

As for Jerusalem and the settlements, we have not abandoned our basic positions. Everything is negotiable, but united Jerusalem is the capital of Israel.

Ministers told us yesterday evening that it is their impression that the short circuit with Egypt is getting more acute. It is possible that in today's Cabinet session--as was the case several weeks ago--there will be some who will reflect aloud on whether the time has not arrived to effect a revision in our relations with Cairo. One minister said yesterday evening: we returned territories to Egypt, and we received for them mocking cartoons in the Egyptian press.

Unattributed Comment: 'No Opening for Talks'

TA170515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Cabinet will discuss President as-Sadat's message this morning. It was stated in Jerusalem yesterday evening that the Egyptian president did not create any opening for the continuation of the autonomy talks, but maintained the stands which, observers say, caused the impasse in the talks.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR ON AUTONOMY TALKS, ARAB PRESSURE

TA161305 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Jerusalem domestic service correspondent David Essing; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Shamir, another letter came this week from President as-Sadat to Prime Minister Begin, in what is becoming known as the war of letters between Israel and Egypt. What is Israel's position today with regard to renewing the autonomy negotiations?

[Answer] We are interested to resume the negotiations at any moment. We are convinced that if the parties are interested to reach an agreement, they have to negotiate. We are convinced that if we will negotiate without any preconditions, there is great hope that an agreement will be reached.

[Question] Yet President as-Sadat says he wants to negotiate Jerusalem. He apparently also wants a change in Israel's settlement policy. Does this not mean that Camp David process on autonomy has in fact reached a dead end?

[Answer] I don't think that the Camp David agreement is dead. The problem of Jerusalem is not on the agenda of the negotiations about autonomy. It has nothing to do with autonomy, and I don't think that the Egyptian side is doing a constructive thing in raising this problem now.

[Question] Are they entitled though to raise the question of Jerusalem in the negotiations?

[Answer] Any party can raise any problem during the negotiations, but the position of the State of Israel about Jerusalem is clear to anybody.

[Question] There are signs that Romania's President Ceausescu wants to get back into the act. There was an Egyptian-Romanian statement this week. Do you fear a Romanian diplomatic offensive which will turn out to be anti-Israeli?

[Answer] I cannot see any importance to all these plans and to all these rumors about the new plans. It is not realistic now to start a new trail [attempt] to solve the problems of the Middle East. We are sure that the Camp David process is the only realistic way, and anybody who is interested in peace in the Middle East must support this process.

[Question] The Egyptian news media have again stepped up their bitter personal attacks on Prime Minister Begin. Is this a reflection of Egyptian policy today?

[Answer] We know that the Egyptian press is not free from influence of the Egyptian government. Therefore, we are very upset by this campaign of defamation against the State of Israel, the Israeli Government, and especially the prime minister. Such Egyptian steps will only strengthen the determination of Israel to stick to its positions and will strengthen also the Israeli Government and the support of the Israeli society to its prime minister.

[Question] Mr Minister, we are getting back to the question of Jerusalem. Venezuela, now Uruguay, are going to move their emabssies from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. Holland is discussing the question and more action in the UN Security Council. Have you had any thoughts in recent days about the Jerusalem bill, the government support of it?

[Answer] Very few states can resist the huge pressure of the Arab oil states. This pressure is becoming stronger from day to day. It is a danger for all the civilized world, not only to Israel, and we try to encourage countries and peoples to resist and not to surrender to this pressure.

[Question] But it does not seem to be working.
[Answer] We are doing our best.

[Question] The biggest oil state, Saudi Arabia, also came out this week with a call for a jihad, a holy war, against Israel.
[Answer] Some people believed that Saudi Arabia is becoming moderate, a moderate country. That was an illusion. They are one of the most extreme Arab countries in their attitude towards Israel. We are used to these slogans of jihad, and I believe that we will be able to handle it.

[Question] One final question: The prime minister is determined to carry out the Cabinet reshuffle within two weeks, which will have you moved to the Defense Ministry post. Are you very happy with this move and will you oppose it if you are not?
[Answer] I am not happy generally, about often changes of positions of ministries, but the decision is in the hands of the prime minister.

[Essing] Shamir also says the Egyptians will be making a mistake if they think things will get better for them after the American elections, and, if the candidates stick to what they are saying, he could be right.

Shamir: Egypt Wants Likud Replaced

TA170541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Jerusalem domestic service correspondent Razi Barqay; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] There is erosion in the attitude of the nations of the world, of friendly countries, toward Jerusalem. We have heard that Uruguay has informed you that it is transferring its embassy to Tel Aviv. In retrospect, do you believe that the Jerusalem law was a needless law?
[Answer] I would not say that there is erosion in the attitude of countries toward Israel. What does exist is a further surrender to Arab pressure, pressure by the oil states, petrodollar pressure--which is increasing for all countries in the world. Today it is Jerusalem, tomorrow it could be something else.

[Question] Do you think Egypt is a party to this pressure?
[Answer] Egypt is in fact joining in this pressure in order to force Israel to change its stands and also so that this pressure will not be directed against Egypt if it continues along the Camp David road.

[Question] Have you expressed Israel's anger or Israel's objection to publications in the Egyptian press recently?
[Answer] I express this at every opportunity. But apparently someone in the Egyptian media thinks that this is one means of pressure on Israel, which has a dual purpose: One, to soften Israel's stands, two, to expedite the government's fall in order to bring about the formation of a new government that will perhaps be more amenable to compromise. I am trying to convince my Egyptian interlocutors that this theory is unfounded.

[Question] When you speak about someone, do you refer to someone at the level of the press, or someone at the governmental level?
[Answer] At the governmental level only, and it is my underlying assumption that the Egyptian Government has considerable influence over the press.

[Question] That is, sir, you are in fact accusing the Egyptian Government of desiring the ouster of the Likud government?
[Answer] I said that there is someone who thinks this way.

Shamir on Embassies, Tripartite Summit

TA171439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said at today's Cabinet session that Israel has no reports that other countries, apart from Uruguay and Venezuela, intend to move their embassies from Jerusalem. Mr Shamir added that the United States had already expressed its negative view regarding President as-Sadat's proposal for a tripartite summit meeting. The Americans, Shamir said, would do all they could for the autonomy talks to be resumed very soon. For this purpose, Ambassador Alfred Atherton would soon be meeting As-Sadat and Special Ambassador Sol Linowitz would be coming to the region at the end of this month. In the Cabinet debate the prime minister commented that Israel was working to convince the United States to use its veto on an anti-Israeli draft resolution in the United Nations Security Council. On this matter, Mr Begin said, Vice President Walter Mondale, among others, was helping Israel.

EGYPT'S GHALI INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY TALKS, RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

TA151043 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Aug 80 p 17

[Report on interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by Cairo correspondent Shim'on Baker at the Foreign Ministry in Cairo--date not given]

[Text] "Egypt has lost its confidence in Israel because it has been making illegal moves to establish faits accomplis in the field every other day. That is the reason why the autonomy talks between us and Israel were suspended. These remarks were made to me by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, in an exclusive interview he granted me at the Foreign Ministry in Cairo.

Ghali added that the current crisis in Israeli-Egyptian relations stemmed not only from the Knesset vote on the Jerusalem bill, but also from what he termed as "Israel's unilateral steps" such as the Jerusalem bill. Ghali said that the atmosphere at the autonomy talks during the last 14 months "was negative" because--according to the Egyptian minister--Israel had "violated the Camp David accords." Ghali claimed that the foul atmosphere at the autonomy talks developed in the wake of "discrimination and terror" in the held territories. As evidence of this claim, Ghali cited the assassination attempts against the [West Bank] mayors who were mutilated when their cars exploded.

Referring to these assassination attempts, Dr Ghali expressed his dissatisfaction with the fact that the perpetrators of these acts have not yet been found.

At the time, Dr Ghali was a lecturerr international law at Cairo University and headed the political science faculty. He quoted to me Security Council Resolution 242 which, according to him, calls on Israel to withdraw from all the territories it occupied. According to the Egyptian conception, this would also include East Jerusalem. "Why did Israel consider it necessary to confront the world with the fait accompli of the Jerusalem bill," Dr Ghali queried.

Dr Ghali said: "Upon its withdrawal from the Sinai, Israel set the precedent that it should withdraw from all the held territories." Referring to the same issue, Ghali added that the Egyptian delegation at the United Nations would also support the resolution denouncing Israel at the next session of the Security Council.

Replying to my question whether Egyptian-Israeli relations should be expected to change in the wake of the new developments, Dr Ghali said: "The fact that we have condemned Israel in the United Nations has nothing to do with our relations with it. The peace treaty treaty between us is still valid and in effect. We intend to fulfill the treaty and continue the process of normalization. The two things are not related."

At the same time, however, Dr Ghali rejected Prime Minister Menahem Begin's remarks that all issues were negotiable. "The lack of confidence in Israel has not only turned world public opinion against it, but has also created an anti-Israeli world consensus," Dr Ghali noted.

Pointing out that Egypt wanted other Arab countries to join the peace process with Israel, Dr Ghali said that "certain Arab countries would have joined the peace talks had some progress been made in the autonomy talks."

According to Dr Ghali, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and other countries would have joined the talks 14 months ago had they seen concrete achievements. These countries were at the time in a "wait and see" position. However, no progress had been achieved in the meantime, Dr Ghali emphasized, adding that "the situation now is much worse than it was 14 months ago."

Replying to my question whether he thought that Egypt could have reached an understanding with Israel more easily had the Aligrment been in power, my interlocutor refused to give me an official answer, claiming that such a statement could be interpreted as interfering in Israel's internal affairs. However, he expressed his opinion off-the-record, by stating his belief that the elections to the 10th Knesset will be held in September or October 1981.

Replying to another question on why only a small number of Egyptian tourists are visiting Israel, Dr Ghali pointed out three likely motives: In his opinion, the average Egyptian tourist was not interested in Israel. At this point Ghali added that many U.S. tourists visited Israel because they were...Zionists.

The second reason was that tourism in Israel was very expensive. In his opinion, it is cheaper to fly to Greece or Spain. The third and final reason was the political situation prevailing between the two countries. Nevertheless, Ghali noted that "the Israelis were exaggerating and overreacting."

Dr Ghali concluded the interview by stating that it was difficult to assess when the autonomy talks would resume.

REACTION TO GHALI ANNOUNCEMENT ON SUSPENSION OF TALKS

TA171620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has decided that Egypt is suspending the autonomy talks and hopes the United States will find the right time to have them resumed. At the same time, Ghali noted that Egypt will continue its efforts to attain a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

It has been reported from Jerusalem that Israel will react to Egypt's positions, including the suspension of the talks, in the prime minister's letter [in reply to As-Sadat's second letter]. Our correspondent has been told that Menahem Begin will repeat in his letter the charge that the entire responsibility for halting the talks lies with the Egyptian Government. It is Israel that is faithful to the letter and the spirit of the Camp David accords.

NEGOTIATOR BURG INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY TALKS PROSPECTS

TA151340 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 15 Aug 80 p 3

[Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg interviewed by Yona Kohen in Jerusalem prior to the Knesset session on 13 August and the publication of the exchange of letters between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin]

[Excerpts] [Question] As one familiar with the secrets of the autonomy talks and the various phases of their suspension and in light of As-Sadat's letter, what is your evaluation of the continuation of the talks?

[Answer] Since we did not close the door, we do not have to reopen it. Special U.S. envoy to the autonomy talks Sol Linowitz was supposed to arrive in our region next week. That was established during my visit to Washington in early July. This was also decided in the tripartite meeting held there with Egyptian Foreign Minister General 'Ali, Ambassador Linowitz and myself. Holding the visit became questionable following the suspension of the talks by the Egyptians--and this is the third time they have suspended the talks since May. Two things will be resolved by the end of this week: A) whether Ambassador Linowitz' visit will take place as scheduled; B) whether the Egyptian president's reply will make possible the continuation of the talks. At the moment it is impossible to tell whether Linowitz' arrival will effect As-Sadat's reply or the other way around: that As-Sadat's message will influence Linowitz' decision to come or not to come.

[Question] What is your assessment of As-Sadat's desire to continue the talks?

[Answer] All the possible assumptions on this have already been made public in the media. Time will tell which assessment proves right.

[Question] Is there any point in continuing the talks when it is obvious that the positions and the opinions are so conflicting?

[Answer] If the talks are resumed, the primary mission will be to determine the rules for the autonomy for the next 5 years, after the establishment of the Administrative Council. What each party has in mind for the period following those 5 years is different. There is nothing surprising in the Egyptian desires nor is there cause for Egypt to feign amazement at our position. The same applies to Jerusalem and the commotion raised after the passing of the law, for example. Even at Camp David the prime minister wrote to the U.S. President, clarifying our position on this issue of Jerusalem as the indivisible capital of Israel. This position was also brought to the attention of President as-Sadat there.

[Question] Mr Minister, would it not be beneficial to begin "cracking the hard nuts" in the talks with Egypt and only later to discuss the more simple matters?

[Answer] In principle there are two approaches to conducting negotiations: the first--to first debate and clarify what you call "the hard nuts," and the second--to start with the small matters and only later proceed to the big issues. With the consent of the government, we preferred the second approach, namely: first to arrange what can be arranged and then to concentrate on the more difficult subjects. I can tell you that we have made rather good progress in a large part of the elections regulations for the Administrative Council.

[Question] What about Jerusalem, is it possible to discuss an arrangement for managing the holy places there and thus deflate a lot of the criticism and reservations on our position?

[Answer] In my opinion this matter forms no part of the autonomy talks as the autonomy plan is for the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. As for "conducting the affairs of the holy sites," as an observant Jew, I would like to state that I have no desire to administer the places that are holy to other faiths. We have suffered enough when others wanted to intercede in the affairs of our holy places. The whole matter is very sensitive and delicate because even among the various Christian denominations there are conflicting demands for certain places in certain churches. One should be doubly careful not to introduce political elements into religious polemics or vice versa.

[Question] Recently there has been an impression that our relations with the United States have soured while the need for coordination between ourselves and the U.S. administration is most desirable so that we can withstand difficult political tests in the future. What is the Israeli Government doing in this respect?

[Answer] We have been maintaining a constant dialogue with the United States. It has experienced ups and downs of agreement and disagreement. The United States takes part in the autonomy talks and it is certainly--and rightfully--interested in continuing them and not in seeing them halted. The U.S., Egyptian and Israeli concept is that the autonomy plan involves a possibility of calming the area and advancing the peace process. Obviously, in view of the uncontrolled instigation and the joint PLO-Khomeyni choir, even the willingness of moderate Arabs to participate in the talks diminishes. The money of the [Arab] moguls and oil tycoons influences the media and enriches the various funds used by the terrorists to finance their activities.

In this context, I would like to repeat what I told Luxembourg Foreign Minister Thorn, the representative of the nine EEC countries: The European initiative as expressed and solidified in the Venice summit has made a substantial contribution to the Palestinians' refusal to participate in the autonomy talks. It is not necessary to mention the jarring notes of the verbal pogrom rising from the UN building, with the nations there more united against Israel than on any other issue.

[Question] Let me proceed to domestic issues. This time I will refer to the personal relationships among several Cabinet members, their recent remarks and the like. Perhaps you, as a senior minister, will initiate a demand to cease the self-denigration or maybe you will even present an ultimatum of some sort?

[Answer] During the most recent NRP executive meeting, I said that the touchstone for the continued existence of this government is a different image. It seems to me that there is nothing that harmed its image more than a combination of the remarks of some Cabinet members and the leaks. (The minister reflects a bit, as though searching for balanced words, and says:) If this plague does not stop within the shortest period of time, it would mean that negativism has got the better part of the great positiveness of this government.

[Question] What about the way the government is doing its job?

[Answer] The government is doing better than its image would indicate. One could sum up and say that beneficial steps have been taken regarding the balance of trade and there are both hope and good chances for containing inflation; more taxes are being collected and production and exports have increased. The importing of luxury items has been curtailed. It is true, unfortunately, that it was necessary to cut certain services that are difficult for a poor country to maintain. I am sorry that we still have not found the way to strengthen the local authorities in view of the severe budget cuts. The government has reduced the number of civil servants and has curtailed its expenses to a nearly unbearable level.

One should not forget that more than 30 percent of the state expenditure is for security needs and another 30 percent goes for repayment of debts from previous years and what is left for services is only slightly more than the remaining 30 percent. This is cruel, but unavoidable, surgery. The government has accepted it even though it does not do much for its popularity. Yet what counts is adherence to the goal.

[Question] Let us now look at the NRP camp. Have the interfactional relations recently soured?

[Answer] There is a smell of elections in the air, and it has an effect. I would like to proudly state that despite everything, the NRP has maintained peace at home and that in the partisan arena, we have aroused the jealousy of others for our stability. The current Knesset--the Ninth Knesset--was marked for unprecedented parliamentary violence and for the disintegration of parties and MK's drifting from one place to another. We, thank the Lord, have entered safely and hope to emerge safely, too, into the election campaign with internal unity.

[Question] Does the difficult predicament of the country not require the NRP--and you at its head--to demand an effective national leadership, a national unity government either now or immediately after the elections for the Tenth Knesset?

[Answer] This year, the last before the elections, is not the time to try to fulfill this wish. I have recently talked to opposition members on this and I received a negative reply owing to their belief that the time factor is on their side. This, by the way, has not yet been proved. In the next election campaign, too, one should not forget the weighty problems of existence we are facing. One should aim at a wider national consensus which will find its expression in the Knesset and the government.

BURG REACTS TO AS-SADAT IDEA OF UNIFIED JERUSALEM

TA171715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] President as-Sadat's letter to Premier Begin was criticized this evening by Israel's chief autonomy negotiator, Yosef Burg. Jack Katzenel reports: [begin recording]

[Katzenel] Dr Burg was addressing a gathering of young Jewish diaspora leaders who had just completed a course in Jewish studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He took issue with President as-Sadat's proposal for divided sovereignty in Jerusalem.

[Burg] When As-Sadat--in his letter that we got 'Erev Shabat [on Friday afternoon, just before the sabbath] at 1600 through his ambassador, Murtada--writes that there should be one united city in Yerushalayim [Jerusalem] from the point of view of municipality, but--he says--there should be two kinds of national sovereignty, anyhow my logic, my personal experience and my studies as a historian don't spell out how you can have two different political sovereignties in one city. Today the world has one example, and this is Berlin, when East Berlin belongs to the East and the rest of Berlin belongs to the West. It is a declared policy of the Israeli Government that Yerushalayam is not Berlin; that Yerushalayim cannot be divided and that not any part of Yerushalayim can belong to another sovereignty.

[Katzenel] Dr Burg also had harsh words for the United Nations, where the Security Council is currently discussing a resolution condemning Israel for declaring Jerusalem Israel's eternal capital.

[Burg] There are people in the United Nations [who] are especially united when they can decide something against us.

There is no issue that unites today the overwhelming majority of the United Nations as the Israeli issue, but it should not mean that we should give in. It means that we are now in a grandstand for the defense of our national independence and sovereignty.

[Katzenel] Dr Burg declared that the only real ally of the State of Israel is the Jewish people and he concluded with a call for an ongoing spiritual dialogue between Israel and the diaspora. [end recording]

MORE EMBASSIES REPORTEDLY MAY BE TRANSFERRED FROM JERUSALEM

TA171120 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[Report by correspondent in New York Ahraon Shamir and correspondents in Jerusalem: "Costa Rica May Also Move Its Embassy Out of Jerusalem"]

[Excerpt] Costa Rica will probably be the next state to follow the example of Venezuela and Uruguay and move its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

Political circles in Jerusalem expressed the concern that most of the states with embassies in Jerusalem, if not all of them, will follow the example of these three countries. The other embassies in which an atmosphere of "moving out" is reportedly prevailing are those of Chile, Colombia, San Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic and the Netherlands.

The Netherlands Government has already announced that it will consider the transfer of the embassy in view of the heavy pressure by the Arab states. Particularly heavy Arab pressure being is exercised on the Dominican Republic, whose ambassador is the dean of the diplomatic corps in Israel. The reason is that in his capacity as the dean of the diplomatic corps, the transfer of his embassy may have influence on the other embassies.

POST: Colombia To Move Embassy

TA180559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The Jerusalem POST reports this morning that Colombia will move its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv some time next month. The Colombian ambassador to Israel has told the REUTER news agency that he would notify the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem of his government's decision today.

Costa Rica Denies Intent To Move

TA171015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The Costa Rican ambassador to Israel, Ronald Fernandez-Pinto, has denied to our correspondent Dan Eshel that his country had decided to remove its embassy from Jerusalem. Our correspondent reports that no such announcement has been recieved by the Israeli Foreign Ministry, either.

Latin American diplomats have expressed surprise to our correspondent over Uruguay's decision to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv and expressed doubt about the truth of press reports about a similar intention on the parts of Ecuador and Colombia.

SWITZERLAND CANCELS SIGNING CEREMONY OVER JERUSALEM LAW

TA171130 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Aug 80 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Daniyel Bloch: "In Reaction to the 'Jerusalem Law' Switzerland Has Cancelled the Signing of a Convention With Israel"]

[Text] The Swiss Government has cancelled the ceremony of signing a convention with the Israel Government in reaction to the passing of the Jerusalem law.

The ceremony of signing the convention was scheduled to take place in the office of Labor and Welfare Minister Dr Yisra'el Katz last week. The convention regulates the social rights of the recipients of national insurance fees in both countries. The Swiss ambassador in Israel was scheduled to sign the convention on behalf of the Swiss Government. Switzerland announced that the ceremony would be cancelled shortly before it was to take place. The official explanation was that some of the clauses of the agreement required reconsideration.

The unofficial explanation is that, following the passing of the Jerusalem law, Switzerland is unwilling to sign a convention with Israel in Jerusalem. Replying to a question by the DAVAR correspondent, the Swiss ambassador in Israel, Ernest Bauermeister, said that he could not confirm this report and expressed his hope that this week he will receive new instructions from his government and will be in contact with Israeli Government officials regarding the alterations that will be made in the agreement.

It has been learned from government sources that there is no doubt that the demand to introduce alterations in the agreement is a mere pretext, because the details of the agreement had been worked out by experts a long time ago.

Swiss Explain Delay in Signing

TA171600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The Swiss Welfare inistry has said that it was a technical hitch that prevented the signing ceremony on the bilateral convention on guaranteeing payment of national insurance from taking place. The ceremony was to have taken place at the minister of labor and social welfare's office in Jerusalem and Jerusalem sources had linked the postponement to Swiss reassessment of the implications of the Jerusalem law.

ISRAEL TO ASK $2.9 BILLION IN U.S. AID FOR FISCAL 1982

TA170743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Israel is to ask $2.9 billion in aid from the United States for fiscal 1982. This has been agreed on by the Foreign and Finance Ministries. Israel's Ambassador in Washington, will submit the request this week to the U.S. secretary of state.

Of the total amount, $1.8 billion is military aid, and the rest is economic and civilian aid. Our economic affairs correspondent Yosi Melman has learned that there were differences of opinion in the discussions between those who believe that a relatively low proposal--about $1.9 billion--should be requested, on the assumption that this is the amount we will receive from the United States. In the end, however, the view prevailed of those who believe that a request based on Israel's needs should be submitted.

Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz is to visit the United States in about 3 weeks, where one of the items he will discuss is that of the U.S. aid.

SOMALIA

SECURITY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN U.S.

LD162045 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 16 Aug 80 EA

[Text] Presidential adviser on security matters and Commander of National Security Challe Ahmed Sulayman Abdulle and a delegation he is leading left Mogadishu airport this morning for the United States.

Challe Ahmed Sulyaman, while in the United States will hold talks with U.S. officials on strengthening Somalia-U.S. relations.

The delegation includes Finance Minister Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Addou and Minister for Industry Challe Ali Khalif Goulaio. They were seen off by officials from the Central Committee of the Somali evolutionary Socialist Party and the People's Assembly.

SOMALI DISSIDENT LEADER CONDEMNS BARRE-U.S. DEAL

LD171938 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Garba Hanre hyenas terrorist gang has long been trying to obtain funds from all over the world. Now it has resorted to selling our land to the highest bidder. Barre has decided to sell our land to the American Government for military bases, and particularly the town of Berbera. The leader of the Mogadishu terrorist gang and the American Government are about to sign an agreement on the sale of Somali land. This will be a thorn in the flesh of every Somali, so the Somali Salvation Front [SSF], being the Somali community's spokesman, considers it necessary to define its attitude on this issue to the Somali people and the world at large. Here is the acting secretary-general of the SSF, Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, to make a statement on the matter.

[Begin Abdullah recording] In the name of God: Brothers, as you have heard from Sulayman Dahir Afgarsheh [the announcer], the father of the Mogadishu bandits has been trying for some time to sell Somali land so international imperialism, led by the American Government. We know that this deal has passed through several stages and that Siad Barre has asked for a lot of money in exchange for this Somali land, on which America will be able to establish bases. We now see that the Americans and Siad Barre's bandits are concluding an agreement on the sale of pieces of Somali land, the first and most extensive being the town of Berbefa.

Brothers, America has decided to establish a large military base with sea, air and land facilities and Siad Barre's bandits have agreed. Brothers, let us asked ourselves why is a military base--and particularly a base belonging to a superpower--to be established in Somalia? What is the significance of this and what is the significance of this and what is behind it? What it means is that the Mogadishu bandits are betraying their responsibility for Somali land to a foreign government, which will bring in its military forces. It also means that the Somali people's independence, freedom and integrity are being sold. It means that the foreign forces to be based in Somalia--I mean the American forces--will rule the country, as well as being in the position to deploy dangerous weapons, such as atomic weapons, in the country.

They will be able to do what they like. If the foreign troops--I mean the Americans--can do that, brothers, the Americans will be free to impose their will on Somalia's territory, independence and freedom by force. They will also be able to attack other independent countries with which the Somali Government has relations. This means that once a base is established in Somalia, it can be used to attack other countries, so Somali will become a battlefield for the superpowers. It is likely that dangerous weapons will be used, which will bring about destruction and disaster. Brother, I am saying this, because the base is not just a base, but one that belongs to a superpower, which is America. There is no doubt that America will deploy dangerous weapons there, and if there is a war in which such weapons are used, the country in which the war is fought will cease to exist. The dangerous weapons which can be deployed, brothers, will include atomic or hydrogen bombs, biological weapons, chemicals, gases and intercontinental missles with nuclear warheads. The attention of the whole world will be focused on wherever there is such a base and in the event of a war such places will become primary targets, with the result that they and the people of the country they are situated in will be totally destroyed.

The American base will also serve to introduce foreign cultures, traditions and religions very much different from those of the Somali people, whose culture, traditions and religion will be polluted and belittled.

We know that Siad Barre has always been a traitor, stooge and fascist, who has given his personal interests precedence over those of Somalia and Somali people. He has always been the stooge of foreigners who want to oppress the Somali people for their own ends. Siad Barre has oppressed and cheated theSomali people for 11 years and now, realizing that his regime is threatened with extinction, he is doing his best to derive maximum benefits from Somalia by using every possible way to perpetuate his regime's survival while obtaining material wealth to hide in foreign banks. Siad Barre knows that the Somali people and the SSF totally oppose his regime and are all out to overthrow him in order to restore to the Somali people their rights to independence, freedom, respect and integrity. Siad Barre believes he can use the American base as a means of perpetuating his regime in Somalia. He is planning to call in the foreign forces to be based in Somalia to help him if his regime is threatened by the Somali people who can no longer tolerate his banditry. Siad Barre is openly selling Somali land for personal gain.

We do not need to agree to any of this. We shall not let our land be sold. We shall resist. I believe that the Americans will face total failure if they go through with the deal to establish a base in Berbera. They will face total loss and leave Berbera more humiliated than they were in Vietnam. America had better look into this matter right away and withdraw from the deal it is making with the Mogadishu bandits.

Brothers, what is the attitude of international organizations, such as the United Nations, the OAU, the nonaligned countries, the Arab League, the Islamic League and others? They are opposed to such bases and to foreign troops being based in independent countries. Such bases are meant to be used for attacking other independent countries or for suppressing the people of the country where the base is situated. Many agreements and charters govern the issue of foreign bases, all of them oppose the establishment of a foreign base in Somalia or any other country. However, Siad Barre, his fascist regime and American imperialism have turned a blind eye on these internationally respected charters and on the international organizations by agreeing to establish a military base at Berbera in the northern region of Somalia.

In view of the fact that the world opposes this, as I have already said, and that the base is to be used as a means of suppressing the Somali people and depriving them of independence, integrity and respect, what is the position of the SSF? [passage indistinct]

The current struggle against the base reportedly given to the United States in Berbera will lead the Somali people to victory, dignity and freedom. The front's position on this issue is clear, because, as you know, when the front was formed, it issued a clear manifesto defining its foreign policy.

In accordance with its policies and taking into consideration the interests and future of the Somali nation, the front unequivocably opposes the establishment in Somalia of a foreign base, be it by the United States or any other country, and hereby informs the Somali people and the world accordingly. The front's decision in this regard is prompted by its desire to restore the Somali people's dignity, independence and sovereignty to enable them to decide their own destiny. The front also opposes the establishment of the base out of its desire to make it possible for Somalia to coexist peacefully with the countries of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean littoral so as to promote their social and economic development towards a bright future. The front, therefore, unequivocally condemns the agreement between Siad Barre's bandits and the United States, under which a foreign base is to be established in Berbera. Before our wide-open eyes our land, independence and people are being sold to the U.S. imperialist, whose sole concern is to promote its own interests.

Brothers, I am tonight addressing an appeal to the Somali people, an appeal relating to the ugly subject on which I have talks to you. Inasmuch as Afweyneh [Barre's nickname: bigmouth] has for 11 years killed, robbed, imprisoned and oppressed us--and a great deal more which we will not mention tonight, as it is all well-known to us--inasmuch as the Somali people's sovereignty, independence and very existence are in jeopardy; inasmuch as affairs have reached a stage where, apart from everything else, he is wresting our land from us to sell it to foreigners in order to promote his own interests, it is incumbent upon us to resist his intentions, collectively, the front and the Somali people together.

It is incumbent on us to resist his intentions, to shed blood if necessary, to topple Siad Barre before the base becomes operational, to defend our people from the impending indignity Said Barre is imposing on them. I appeal to every Somali in particular and the Somali nation in general to resist in conjunction with the front the intention of Siad Barre and to get rid of him so as to block the establishment of the base or, if the United States expedites its establishment, to dismantle it and save Somalia's independence. Brothers, I am urging the international community, and particularly our neighbors, the United Nations Organization, the OAU, the Arab League, the Islamic League and other organizations to condemn and oppose Siad Barre, his bandits, and the United States so as to insure that the deal does not go through.

We appeal to the whole world to oppose the serious threat to world peace ensuing from this deal. World peace will be in danger and the Horn and East Africa may become a battlefield upon which the opposing forces may well devastate the region if this deal goes through. There is no doubt that the independence of the countries in the region is in real danger, and that its people face annihilation with everything else razed to the ground. Brothers, I add the following call to this appeal: Long Live the Somali People. Success to the Somali Salvation Front. Down with the hyena of Garba Harre [Siad] and American imperialism who are planning to establish a military base in Somalia. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS SOVIET SOLIDARITY SHIP

ID171935 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Marino Matsinhe, interior minister and minister resident in Sofala Province, visited the Soviet solidarity ship berthed at Beira this morning. Addressing the ship's crew, Mariano Matsinhe referred to the friendly relations between Mozambique and the USSR which date back to the period of national liberation. He added that with independence these relations have expanded into various other fields. The Soviet consul in Beira stressed that his people have been observing the activities of the Mozambique people toward building a new society.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO LEADER SAYS TRUCE WITH SOUTH AFRICA STILL POSSIBLE

NC152020 Paris AFP in English 1914 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, Aug 15 (AFP)--The leader of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, said in East Berlin today that his movement was still ready to accept a truce with the authorities in South Africa and to cooperate with the United Nations to implement its resolutions on Namibia (South-West Africa).

But he added, in an address to reporters here, that "in the meantime, SWAPO has no other choice than to continue the armed struggle because of the refusal of South Africa to grant Namibia complete independence without racial domination."

Mr Nujoma also attacked Dirk Mudge, the head of the local government that the South African authorities have established in Windhoek. He was "charged with the task of implementing in Namibia the inhuman homelands and bantustans system" Mr Nujoma said.

The bantustans of South Africa were, he said, "purely and simply concentration camps serving as reserves of cheap slaves."

The SWAPO leader, whose arrival in East Germany was announced yesterday, also paid tribute to the political and material help it and other Eastern bloc states had given his organization.

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER CHARGES GENERAL WALLS PLANNED COUP

ID161144 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The minister of information and tourism, Comrade Shamuyarira, says the government has evidence that the former army commander, General Walls, was implicated in a planned military coup due to have taken place on 4 March, when the election results were announced. He told the National Assembly today that all orders sent out in connection with the planned operation were deliberately destroyed, save one. Comrade Shamuyarira said the planned coup stipulated that Rhodesian troops were to occupy key buildings, while the army and the air force were to surround and bomb the guerrilla assembly points in an attempt to destroy Comrade Mugabe's military support. He said only the size of the prime minister's victory and the extent of his popular support persuaded General Walls against implementing the plan, 3 hours before it was due to go into operation.

Comrade Shamuyarira said as a result of this evidence the government is considering prosecution and other administrative action against General Walls. He said the derogatory remarks made by General Walls about the fairness of the February poll, about the stability of the people's government, and the implication of top whites in subversive plots against the government have done incurable harm to the prime minister's efforts at postwar reconciliation.

Assembly Speech

LD151159 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Zimbabwe's minister of information and of tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, has announced in Salisbury that the government is considering prosecuting or taking other action against the outgoing head of the country's security forces, Lt Gen Peter Walls. Speaking in the House of Assembly, the minister said that General Walls had done incalculable harm to the efforts of the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, in establishing a postwar reconciliation in the country by revealing that there were plans for a coup at the time of the general election earlier this year. Dr Shamuyarira said the general had also said the elections were not fairly conducted, had remarked on the stability of the government and had raised the possibility of a civil war during interviews with newsmen.

There was uproar in the House and cries of "treason" from the government benches while the minister made his statement. A former cabinet minister, Mr Van der Byl, objected to Dr Shamuyarira's claim that members of the white party in Parliament had been involved in the alleged coup mentioned by Gen Walls. Both Mr Mugabe and the minister of home affairs, Mr Nkomo, were in the House at the time but they did not take part in the debate. Two former prime ministers, Mr Smith and Bishop Muzorewa, were absent at the time.

Walls Denial

LD161252 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The former Rhodesian Armed Forces supreme commander, Lieutenant General Walls, has denied all knowledge of any planned coup d'etat against the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Mugabe, and has rejected any unconstitutional action. In his first full statement since the controversial interview with the BBC General Walls said he had made no statement in any new interview which he had not said face to face to Mr Mugabe.

General Walls said the whole orientation of his answers to questions initiated by newsmen, of which he had had no foreknowledge, had been that he rejected emphatically any idea of unconstitutional action. When he had been questioned persistently about the possibility of a coup at the time of the election results he had underlined the fact that to a professional soldier it just was not on and anyway, even if considered academically as a hypothesis, a coup would have had no chance of lasting more than 48 hours.

General Walls said that when asked sarcastically whether the thought of a coup had not entered his mind he had said: Professional soldiers think of all possible courses of action but I made it clear unconstitutional action was not planned or prepared.

General Walls said he contended, with due modesty, that whatever progress had been made in integrating the former Rhodesian forces could not have been made without his personal contribution and efforts.

General Walls said that as an individual citizen he reserved the right to say or do anything at any time which would halt or reverse the progress of Marxism. If anyone did not like this then of course they would be at loggerheads.

The former Rhodesian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Van der Byl, accused the Zimbabwean Government of deliberately attacking General Walls to divert attention from a crisis in the government's ranks. Replying to the parliamentary debate yesterday he said there was a clear split in the government.

Front Party Leader Statement

LD160923 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The chairman of the Rhodesian Front Party, Mr Kluckow, has associated his party from remarks by the retired commander of the Zimbabwean Defense Force, Lieutenant General Walls, that at one stage he considered leading a military coup in the country. General Walls was yesterday accused in Parliament in Salisbury of devising plans to take over the government if Mr Robert Mugabe won the elections. The plans were scrapped hours before the results of the election were announced.

Members of the Rhodesian Front were also told to make (?their) position clear regarding the alleged actions of General Walls. Referring to the plan to take over the government, Mr Kluckow said that the Front Party had never been involved in any plan to take part in a coup against the election rules. His party's concern was for the future prosperity of Zimbabwe and therefore supported what he called the conciliatory policies of Mr Mugabe. He said that his party also wished to dissociate itself from remarks made by General Walls earlier this week concerning the situation in Zimbabwe.

Walls on Future Plans

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[Text] The former commander of the Zimbabwean Armed Forces, Lt Gen Peter Walls, says he will return to his country from South Africa despite government threats of action against him for alleged involvement in a coup plan. General Walls, who is on holiday near Durban, told a Salisbury newspaper that he was also considering settling in South Africa. The paper quoted him as saying that he would return home after his holiday, but the only job offer he has received since his retirement last month has come from South Africa.

In the meantime General Walls has denied all knowledge of the alleged coup plan. Political sources in Salisbury say it's likely that the general will be prosecuted, although administrative action might be taken against him. They think he might face trouble under a section of the law and order maintenance act dealing with statements which might undermine authority or create alarm and despondency.